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INTERNATIONAL
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28,251 PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1973 Established 1887

...AY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 9-2 (43-54). Tomorrow cloudy, ...y a temp. 12-8 (53-57). LONDON: Rain. ...10-6 (50-43). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's ...10-5 (50-41). CHANNEL: Reign. ROME: ... Temp. 18-4 (60-39); NEW YORK: Sunny. ... 14-12 (57-53). Yesterday's temp. 10-3
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria ..... 8 S. | Lebanon ..... 90 P.
Belgium ..... 14 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ..... 14 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.25 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax) ..... 11 P. | Netherlands ..... 1 Flor.
Finland ..... 1.40 F.M. | Nigeria 3/6
France ..... 1.53 Fr. | Norway ..... 2.25 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1 D.M. | Portugal ..... 9 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 10 P. | Spain ..... 18 Ptas.
Greece ..... 12 Drs. | Sweden ..... 1.75 S.Kr.
India ..... Rs. 3.75 | Switzerland ..... 1.20 S.Fr.
Iran ..... 25 Rials | Turkey T.15
Italy ..... 200 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) ... $0.25
Israel ..... 1.61.40 | Yugoslavia ..... 6 D.

...rance Says U.S., ...ussia Seek to ...ominate World

By Nan Robertson

...RIS, Nov. 12 (NYT).—In the strongest official denunciation yet ... in Western Europe of Soviet-U.S. accords, France's foreign ...er said today that the "brutal crises" of the Middle East con... his government's doubts about the capacity of the superpowers ... peace.

...chel Jobert told parliament in a major foreign policy speech that ...tandings between the United States and the Soviet Union had ...evented war. Further, he said the two countries could only reach results by using "pressures and threats" aimed not only at the belligerents, Israel and the Arab states, but also at each other.


AP.
Michel Jobert

Mr. Jobert described Western Europe, meantime, as being "treated like a nonperson, humiliated all along the line" while the Soviet Union and the United States delivered huge arms supplies to their warring clients and then pursued secret negotiations toward a cease-fire.

Europe Helpless

The consequences of this "veritable condominium" rendered Europe helpless during the crisis, the foreign minister declared. He added that, henceforth, it has also made Israel and the Arabs "directly dependent on their protectors."

He called the cease-fire achieved in the Middle East "precarious," sketching out a situation in which both the Israelis and the Egyptians had the "illusion" that each was obtaining satisfactory results.

Mr. Jobert repeated the statement of President Georges Pompidou, made Oct. 31 when calling for a prompt Common Market summit meeting, that private agreements between Moscow and Washington "could just as well lead to general confrontation as serve detente."

The eight other heads of government in the European Economic Community quickly agreed to meet in Copenhagen in mid-December on the Middle East problem and other political issues.

2d Battle's Center

Mr. Jobert warned the United States that it was ignoring the fact that Europe was in the very center of the "second battle" of the Middle East war—the struggle for Arab oil upon which the continent desperately depends.

He said that, faced with the superpower understandings, Europe should "untiringly pursue" European union. But then he conceded that Europe was nowhere close to political union, which the foreign minister said was a precondition for a common defense.

Consequently, that defense must include the United States as a continuing partner in the Atlantic alliance. Mr. Jobert specifi-
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)


Associated Press.
Egyptian Lt. Gen. Mohammed Gamazy (back to camera) gesturing during talks with Israeli Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv yesterday at Kilometer-101 meeting on the cease-fire.

Israelis Dismantle UN Roadblock, Allow One at Suez Kilometer 101

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, Nov. 12.—An Israeli military communiqué tonight said that Israeli soldiers had dismantled a roadblock erected by troops of the United Nations Emergency Force on the Cairo-Suez road near Suez. It said the roadblock cut off Israeli forces on the road near Suez from those farther west of Suez.

The dismantling followed a refusal by the UNEF troops to reopen the road, the communiqué added.

The incident occurred several hours after the UN had set up another roadblock at Kilometer 101, as stipulated in the cease-fire accord signed at the same site yesterday. However, it was not clear whether the Israelis had removed their roadblock in the same area.

The Israeli radio said that Israeli troops had handed over their checkpoint at Kilometer 101 to the UN force. But an Israeli military command spokesman said later that "it is unknown as yet whether Israel has given up its own checkpoint."

[A report from Cairo said that an American newsman who spent the day at Kilometer 101 said that as of 5:40 p.m. (1540 GMT), when he left the site, the Israeli checkpoint was fully in control of the road and checking traffic despite the presence of the UN checkpoint.

The newsman, Newsweek's Arnaud de Borchgrave, said the Israelis at the checkpoint stopped a Red Cross convoy bound for Suez city and scrutinized its cargo. They allowed 500 pints of blood and 40,000 syringes for the Suez hospital to pass, but refused to permit water, foodstuffs, sheets and blankets to go through, he said.]

The Israeli communiqué said the setting up of the UN roadblock near Suez was done despite Israeli objections.

"The roadblock in fact isolated the Israeli checkpoint on the Cairo-Suez road from our forces west of Suez," the communiqué said.

It said: "Israeli soldiers on the spot requested UNEF troops to remove the roadblock and reopen the highway to traffic.

"When their request was turned down, the Israeli soldiers dismantled the roadblock."

There was no immediate indication if any force was used.

The incident occurred at 6 p.m. (1600 GMT), 2 1/2 hours after Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv ended a meeting at Kilometer 101 with Egyptian Maj. Gen. Mohammed Gamasy. The Israeli command said they discussed questions of a prisoner-of-war exchange and establishment of a supply corridor to Suez.

Their meeting lasted 3 1/2 hours, the Israeli command said, adding that their next session was scheduled for Wednesday at the same spot.

There was no indication of an imminent prisoner exchange, a military spokesman said.

Under the cease-fire accord signed yesterday, the UN is to take over control of access to Suez city, but implementation of this clause must be negotiated by the Egyptians and the Israelis.

A sticking point may be that the Egyptians, according to the Israelis, have not yet handed over a full list of the prisoners they hold.

Israel reportedly wants the prisoner exchange to begin simultaneously with its handing over the checkpoints to UN troops. The UN force at those points will supervise the movement of supplies through Israeli lines to the encircled Egyptian Third ...

The 30,000 troops in that army
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Expects Similar Arab Stance

Israel Has No Preconditions For Peace Talks, Meir Says

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Nov. 12 (WP).—Premier Golda Meir today declared that Israel would enter peace talks with no preconditions and expect a similarly open stance from its Arab neighbors.

But she declined to forecast whether the steps outlined in yesterday's cease-fire agreement would be carried out and warned against any "illusions" that peace negotiations could bring about a quick accord.

"All the people of Israel, to the very depth of our hearts, are hoping and praying this works," she said at a press conference here. "If this succeeds, maybe hopefully this is the first step toward something more than that—which is peace."

The cease-fire, Mrs. Meir observed, had at least brought Egyptian and Israeli officials face to face for the first time in 25 years. "Realistically, if there is a real chance to implement the cease-fire, then I can be optimistic," she said.

She answered questions for 70 minutes in a session that followed her meeting here with leading Socialist politicians from Europe and elsewhere. The 75-year-old Israeli premier was visibly tired, but she was very much in control of her questioners and herself and even managed a few jokes. Once she slipped and referred to the trapped Egyptian Third Army as "the Red Army." She laughed, remarked "that's not so wrong" and called it "a Freudian slip."

Mrs. Meir reiterated familiar Israeli positions on several issues for the peace talks. Israel wants to retain a united Jerusalem and would only offer religious groups the right to administer their holy places in the city. Israel opposes the creation of a Palestinian state on the west bank of the Jordan because "one more state between us and Jordan could only be used as a spearhead against Israel."

But she emphasized that these are negotiating positions and not conditions to be accepted before talks can take place.

She said she hoped the negotiations would take place soon but warned there "musn't be any illusions."

"One must not expect that we will sit down around the table after lunch and sign a peace agreement . . . There must be a rather long period," she said.

Mrs. Meir again voiced her nation's deep concern over the fate of Israeli prisoners in Syrian hands.

"Syria has a very, very bad record, to put it gently, with prisoners of war," she said. "The situation in Syria is extremely dangerous. I am sure that many
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Dictation Belt Is Lacking

Nixon Promises Data On Non-Existent Tapes

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (IHT).—President Nixon agreed today to turn over to the courts tape recordings and personal memoranda relating to two missing Watergate tapes.

But at almost the same time, Mr. Nixon's Watergate lawyer told Judge John J. Sirica that a dictation belt containing the President's recollections of a crucial conversation with former White House counsel John W. Dean 3d does not exist.

Later, Judge Sirica announced that the other seven subpoenaed tapes would be turned over to the court by Nov. 20 and that the White House would allow experts to examine them to make sure they have not been altered.

In a lengthy statement, Mr. Nixon said that he would make available the additional material, consisting of notes, dictated memoranda and tapes of two April 16 conversations with Dean so that "public doubt on this issue will be completely and satisfactorily removed."

In his latest effort to remove some of the suspicion surrounding his own role in the Watergate affair, the President said he would allow independent experts to examine the new material to determine its authenticity.

He expressed the hope that the additional material would prove "that these two conversations were never recorded" and that "these steps will clear up this aspect of the Watergate matter once and for all."

Last month, Mr. Nixon, under intense public and congressional pressure, agreed to surrender to the courts nine Watergate-related tapes subpoenaed by former Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

But on Oct. 30, the President's special Watergate consultant, J. Fred Buzhardt, told Judge Sirica that the tapes of a June 20, 1972, telephone conversation between Mr. Nixon and former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, just three days after the Watergate break-in, and of an April 15, 1973, meeting between the President and Dean did not exist.

Dean had testified before the Senate Watergate committee that during this conversation the President had admitted complicity in the Watergate cover-up.

Early in June, the President told Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen that he had the April meeting with Dean on tape and on June 16 Mr. Buzhardt wrote Mr. Cox saying that a dictaphone belt on Mr. Nixon's recollections of the April 15 meeting existed. The belt was subpoenaed by the former Watergate prosecutor.

In court testimony today, Mr. Petersen said that the President had called him on April 18 and they had discussed the Dean meeting. He said that he had advised Mr. Nixon to meet with Dean after telling him of Dean's statements to the Watergate prosecutors.

Mr. Petersen quoted the President as saying, "Well, I have it [the Dean meeting] on tape, if you want to hear it."

Asked if he believed that the President had Dean's voice on tape, Mr. Petersen replied, "I think that's the clear inference."

In his statement today, Mr. Nixon conceded that he had offered to let Mr. Petersen hear a tape of the April 15 conversation but said he was referring to the dictaphone belt and at that time thought that such a belt existed.

However, the President said, "I have made a diligent search for
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Meeting With GOP Leaders

Nixon Begins 'Final' Attempt To Dispel Watergate Doubts

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (IHT).—President Nixon today began a new attempt to repair his Watergate-eroded credibility amid fresh evidence that his public support has waned alarmingly.

Promising to answer "fully and publicly" all allegations of wrongdoing, the President met at breakfast with the Republican party Coordinating Committee, at the outset of a week of meetings with GOP senators and congressmen intended to clear away doubts as to his integrity.

He previewed for the party leaders a statement released later declaring he will submit to a federal court further personal notes and tape recordings to dispel "once for all" doubts created by the announcement two weeks ago that two subpoenaed Watergate tapes do not exist, despite earlier promises to deliver them.

Later, some members of the policy-planning group complained that they were not permitted to ask questions of the President and saw the breakfast session as an attempt to win their support.

The Coordinating Committee adopted a resolution afterward favoring "full disclosure of all facts arising from the so-called Watergate affair" and welcoming "the statement by the President to us that this will be done."

Gov. Francis Sargent of Massachusetts, one of the committee members, echoing concern felt by several at the President's personal lack of credibility, said, "I just hope he and the White House understand the lack of trust there is in this country—which is a frightening situation now."

Another member, Sen. William Brock, of Tennessee, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, was asked whether the President was "out of the woods." He replied: "By no means."

The report of the non-existence of those crucial tapes, following by some days Mr. Nixon's firing of special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox and the consequent resignation of the attorney general, have brought a torrent of calls from Republicans as well as Democrats for
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

House Votes Bill To Build Pipeline Across Alaska

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (UPI).—The House of Representatives approved legislation on a 361-14 vote today to clear the way for construction of a 789-mile oil pipeline across Alaska.

The bill was sent to the Senate for final congressional action, expected tomorrow. Little opposition is expected there.

The House passed the bill shortly after rejecting, 213 to 182, an administration-backed move to send it back to House-Senate negotiators for removal of an amendment giving broad, new powers to the Federal Trade Commission.

Supporters of the bill to grant a federal right-of-way for the pipeline said they did not believe President Nixon would veto the measure, despite earlier threats to that effect because of the FTC amendment.

Mao, Kissinger Hold Talks On Wide Range of Subjects

By Bernard Gwertzman

PEKING, Nov. 12 (NYT).—Chairman Mao Tse-tung held an unusually long meeting with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger tonight which was officially described as covering "a wide range of subjects in a friendly atmosphere."

This was the third time in two years that Mr. Kissinger has met the supreme Chinese leader and it was also their longest meeting—lasting two-and-three-quarter hours. Mr. Mao rarely holds sessions more than two hours long, a Chinese official said afterward.

The details of the conversation, held at Mr. Mao's request at his home inside the walls of the Forbidden City, were not revealed.

American officials urged newsmen, however, not to assume that the talks meant that a major agreement was likely to emerge from Mr. Kissinger's current round of talks with Chinese leaders. The talks are reportedly covering a variety of international and Chinese-American questions.

Since Mr. Kissinger said Saturday night, soon after arriving here, that the United States hoped "to complete the process" of normalization of relations with Peking as rapidly as possible, newsmen and diplomats have looked for signs of another major development in Sino-American relations.

American officials, however, said that they saw no sign that China was ready to establish formal diplomatic relations with the United States as long as Washington maintained military and political support for the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan.

Currently, Peking and Washington maintain ties through the quasi-diplomatic liaison offices, set up after Mr. Kissinger's last visit here in February.

Mr. Kissinger, in addition to meeting with Mr. Mao, who will be 80 years old on Dec. 26, had another round of talks with Premier Chou En-lai today.

When it is reported tomorrow morning in the Communist party newspaper, the Peking People's Daily, the political cadres throughout the country will undoubtedly interpret the announcement as a further sign of the special relationship developing between the United States and China.

Not only was the meeting longer than usual, but insiders noted that Mr. Mao rarely meets with any foreigner other than a chief of state. This was the second time he received Mr. Kissinger.

More Cordial

The language describing the session tonight was more cordial than that of the February session which said they were "frank and wide-ranging conversations in an unrestrained atmosphere." Tonight's announcement, as read to newsmen at a late-evening news conference by Robert J. McCloskey, Mr. Kissinger's acting spokesman, said:

"Chairman Mao Tse-tung met with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger at Chungnanhai here this evening for two-and-three-quarter hours. Chairman Mao expressed a welcome to Dr. Kissinger on his revisit to China and had a conversation with him on a wide range of subjects in a friendly atmosphere.

"At the end of the meeting, Chairman Mao asked Secretary Kissinger to convey his regards to President Nixon."

Tito Goes to Kiev For Mideast Talk With Brezhnev

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—President Tito of Yugoslavia arrived in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev today in an apparent bid to persuade the Kremlin to assign nonaligned countries a role in working out a Middle East peace formula.

The Yugoslav leader was met at Kiev's airport by Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev. Their talks were scheduled to last four days.

Although Belgrade in referring to the talks has laid stress on international problems—especially the Middle East—the Soviet press has suggested that the Kremlin view the talks as part of the process of strengthening bilateral ties

A Saga of Wealth—the Intricate Construction of Hughes' Desert Empire

Depositions in Civil Suit Reveal Long Series of Machinations

By Leroy F. Aarons

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12 (WP).—Nearly seven years ago, in the dead of night, flat on his back on a stretcher in his rented railroad train, Howard Hughes slipped into Las Vegas.

Four years later almost to the day, just as quietly, just as mysteriously, he slipped away again, this time to the Bahamas. Behind him lay the secrets of a four-year saga of compulsive acquisition that changed the face of Las Vegas and the economy of Nevada, a saga of grandeur both delusive and real, of avarice, arrogance, and comic opera manipulations and machinations.

Now because of a multimillion-dollar civil suit that emerged from the debris of Mr. Hughes's departure, it is possible to put together a picture that brings the elusive, eccentric billionaire and his Las Vegas adventure into focus.

Depositions and exhibits on file in the case of Robert Maheu vs. Hughes Tool Co., which will come to trial soon in Los Angeles, have already revealed alleged payments of $100,000 from Mr. Hughes to C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo, perhaps President Nixon's closest friend, as well as other campaign contributions.

Beyond that, however, filings in the case and other interviews allege that Mr. Hughes:

● Turned down an offer from Mr. Nixon to dispatch Henry A. Kissinger, now the secretary of state, to Las Vegas to explain to Mr. Hughes personally why the country must continue underground atomic testing.

Afraid of Sign

● Tried to buy a hotel across from the Desert Inn, where he was living a secluded existence in a top-floor suite, because he was afraid an overhead million-dollar sign would fall off and crash into his penthouse.

● Ordered his aides to curtail hiring of Negroes in his hotels, tried to eject the Davis Cup tennis matches from one of his hotels because black player Arthur Ashe was participating and later, out of fear, pledged $100,000 toward construction of a community center in the black neighborhood.

● Engaged, through his aides, in a staggering, almost continuous orgy of wheeling and dealing involving casinos, hotels, land, mining property, television stations and almost anything purchasable in a seemingly obsessive need to possess and to block competition.

Many of these revelations appear in material supplied by Mr. Maheu, a former FBI agent who was Mr. Hughes's chief operative in Las Vegas for four years until he was suddenly fired shortly after Mr. Hughes's departure.

Mr. Maheu is seeking $17.3 million in a civil suit, charging that Mr. Hughes libeled him in a 1972 telephone news conference in which he said that Mr. Maheu "stole me blind."

In a countersuit, the Hughes Summa Corp. (the new corporate entity combining most of the parts of the Hughes empire) charged that Mr. Maheu owed Mr. Hughes $4.4 million in unaccounted loans, wages and payments.

What comes through most dramatically in the materials on file is a pervading atmosphere of greed, within which Mr. Hughes, as an endless, unpredictable font of money, was at once the golden goose and the ruthless manipulator.

Within the circle of Las Vegas entrepreneurs, everyone was looking to cash in, and many did—attorneys, hotel owners, real estate men, and various hangers-on eager to get a piece of the action in the form of finders' fees, secret stock tips or land speculation. In this milieu, Mr. Hughes was both perpetrator and victim.

Besides Mr. Hughes's compulsion to be "the biggest owner in Nevada," in the words of a source close to Mr. Maheu, there were very practical reasons for the buying spree. Mr. Hughes needed to spend some of his fortune, which included hundreds of millions of dollars from the sale of Trans World Airlines, to avoid paying a gigantic tax bill.

Intriguing Element

The role of Hank Greenspun is one of the more intriguing elements of the Hughes Las Vegas drama. An outspoken newsman, whose front-page editorials in the Las Vegas Sun were often critical of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Greenspun privately was deeply involved with Mr. Hughes in his financial machinations.

Mr. Hughes was anxious from the beginning to curry favor with this influential publisher. He made a bid to buy a television station owned by Mr. Greenspun.

As Mr. Greenspun remembers it in his deposition, Mr. Hughes was unhappy that station KLAS went off the air shortly after midnight. He communicated to Mr. Greenspun that he would like the station to be on all night to show his favorite movies—"Westerns and all that kind of stuff," in Mr. Greenspun's words.

"And then they ...ked me to put somebody to work who would be helpful in ascertaining what kind of pictures Mr. Hughes liked," Mr. Greenspun testified. "And I even put that man to work, as I recall."

Finally, Mr. Greenspun recalls he told Mr. Hughes's intermediaries, "If he wants to run all
(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

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...time to mis... Andrew Ba... fee; ... under... theater, but wh... old and sor... tion of mak... I am most ... He does ... shopping ... down Sixth ... Bible scrip... arrive on a ... peasant ... adopted fa... Russian ... metaphor ... across to ... an accurate ... patterns a ... an automat... Russian ... Pasternak ... before ...

Howard ... Detroit Free ... investigating ... a false ... point, ... Mrs. ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... about ... induced ... a false ... [illegible] ... to contact ... a false ...

The book ... Mailer, ... Maurice, ... Inc., Dr. ... was ... Medical ... keep ... false and ... Dr. ... Cater ...

...E REAL ESTA...

...heel Again ...sails U.S. ...Mideast

...ESBADEN, West Germany ... 12 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel today came ...rongly to defense of West ...any's neutral Middle East ... and renewed criticism of United States for supplying ... from West German ter... during the latest war.

... an obvious reference to ... Germany's request last ...h to stop such deliveries, Scheel told the annual con... of his Free Democratic ... "Ambiguities and secret ...gs do not take us one single ...orward [in our Middle East ... This is why, during the ...e East war, the Federal ...blic could not allow one ...g nation to load weapons ... own vessels in our ports. ...d we allowed that, we have been dragged into ...onflict and could not now contributions toward a ...ful settlement together with ...ther Western European na...

...ing the fourth Arab-Israeli war, at least two Israeli ...s used the West German ... of Bremerhaven to load ...lcan supplies. A third ves... was turned away after Bonn's ...st to the United States to ... such shipments.

Urges Israeli Fallout

... his speech, Mr. Scheel called ...srael to withdraw from all territory it had taken. He ...ot mention Israel by name, ... the thrust of his remarks ... plain when he said:

"...y Mideast solution must ... with the renunciation of ... Territorial acquisitions by ... are invalid and must be ...unished."

Scheel thus echoed the po... ... taken last week by the ...pean Economic Community ...aroused Israel's anger. The ...nation Common Market ... on Israel to withdraw from ...land seized since 1967. ...e Mr. Scheel's statement in... ...ed no shift in Bonn's neu... ...stance, the emphasis he plac... ...n Israel's withdrawal con... ...ed with Chancellor Willy ...dt's stress in a speech Fri... ...on the "special character" of ... Germany's ties with Israel. ... Brandt also warned Arab ...ns against using an oil ...ze for "threats and extor...

... Sisco Confers in Europe

...ME, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Joseph ..., U.S. assistant secretary of ..., consulted with Italian and ...can officials today on possible ...le East peace proposals. He ... the exchange of views went ... well."

... Sisco met for more than ... hour with Foreign Minister ... Moro to bring the Italians ...o date on Middle East de...opments and to seek Italy's ...s on building peace in the ...bled area. At the Vatican, ... met with the Most Rev. ...tino Casaroli.

...ter today, Mr. Sisco traveled ...onn, where he held similar ...s with West German officials. ... Sisco scheduled a meeting ... Foreign Minister Scheel for ...orrow forenoon.

France Urges Europe to Unite Against Rule by Superpowers

(Continued from Page 1)

cally referred to the American military role when he called for "the presence and the engagement of the United States in Europe."

In the coming disarmament and East-West round of talks, the foreign minister said that agreements must not be concluded between the great powers that would leave Europe unprotected—in other words, at the mercy of the Soviet Union.

No Mortgaged Future

He declared himself opposed to any attitude which, "under cover of détente and disarmament," would in reality "sacrifice Europe's autonomy and mortgage its future."

Mr. Jobert's speech today was full of curious contradictions. He began by scolding the United States in harsh terms for leaving France and Europe out in the cold during the Middle East crisis. He continued by pleading eloquently for continued American military involvement in Europe, despite France's departure from the military structure of the Atlantic alliance under Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Finally, he added plaintively that France should remember to deepen its cooperation—in the economic field—with the Soviet Union.

Naval Presence By U.S. Assailed By New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—India sees no justification for the presence in the Indian Ocean of a task force from the U.S. Seventh Fleet, Foreign Minister Swaran Singh said today.

Replying to questions in Parliament, Mr. Singh said this was particularly true now that the United States and the Soviet Union have made coordinated efforts to bring about a cease-fire in the Middle East and that Egypt and Israel had signed an agreement.

Mr. Singh said the United States had made contradictory statements which created reasonable doubt about the credibility of the reasons given for the task force being in the area. He noted that the United States had not recalled the ships after it lifted its worldwide alert imposed during the Middle East war.

Possible Cracks Again Delay Skylab Launch

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Nov. 12 (Reuters).—The third Skylab mission has been postponed a day until Friday—and possibly longer—because of more suspected cracks in the launch rocket, space agency sources said today.

Dye penetrant and X-ray tests were being conducted to determine if the tiny marks were cracks or merely machine scratches. They are on structural uevices located between the first and second stages of the Saturn-1B rocket.

If they are cracks, officials said another postponement would be necessary. The launching already has been delayed five days because of cracks found last week in eight stabilizer fins on the rocket's first stage.

Shooting in Court In N.Y. Wounds 2

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP).—While a judge dived for cover, a defendant in Manhattan Criminal Court whipped out a revolver and shot a woman who had accused him of kidnapping, then turned the gun on himself. Both were critically wounded.

About 150 persons in the courtroom saw the gunman, William Spruill, 39, a Bronx mechanic, shoot Lois Ann Lockhart, 32, from less than three feet away.

"He raised the gun toward the rest of the courtroom," said Judge Richard Brown. "At that point, I went under the bench."

Judge Brown said that before shooting himself, Spruill was the target of return fire by police officers in the courtroom.

"There were quite a few shots," added Judge Brown, who was appointed to the bench Oct. 1 and had been sitting only about a week.

U.S. Policy on Peking Is Assailed by Chiang

TAIPEI, Nov. 12 (AP).—The U.S. policy in pursuit of which Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is now visiting Peking was assailed today by Nationalist Chinese President Chiang Kai-shek.

Generalissimo Chiang said attempts to seek a world balance of power are "only an excuse of the appeasers."

"They talk compromise in order to seek peace, but are actually pushing the world toward war," he said in a message to the fourth plenary session of the Central Committee of Taiwan's ruling Kuomintang party.

UN Roadblock Is Dismantled At Suez City

Israelis Allow One At Kilometer 101

(Continued from Page 1)

were trapped on the Sinai Desert side of the Suez Canal by the Israel task force that crossed over to the western bank of the canal.

The Egyptians reportedly want the checkpoints turned over first in accordance with their interpretation of the cease-fire agreement.

The text of the agreement said the prisoner exchange is to be held "as soon as" the checkpoints are relinquished by Israel.

Test at Bab el Mandeb

Meanwhile, preparations were being made in Israel's Red Sea port of Elath to send ships to the Bab el Mandeb Straits, to test the Egyptian blockade of the channel.

Removal of the blockade of Israel's vital southern sea outlet was one of Jerusalem's conditions for accepting the truce agreement. The blockade was not mentioned in the pact.

"The moment our ships are ready, we will sail to Bab el Mandeb," declared Transport Minister Shimon Peres.

He declined to say, at a news conference, when the vessels would move. About a dozen freighters and tankers have been held up in Elath since Oct. 6, when the war began.

Gen. Siilasvuo Confirmed

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 12 (Reuters).—The Security Council today approved the appointment of Major Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo of Finland as commander of the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East. The 15-nation council made the decision at a meeting which lasted less than five minutes.

Peter Jankowitsch of Austria said that China dissociated itself from the decision, but the Chinese delegate did not ask to speak and there was no debate.

Earlier today, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had proposed confirmation of Gen. Siilasvuo, who has been serving as interim commander.

In a progress report on the development and deployment of UNEF, the secretary-general disclosed that he had invited Kenya and Senegal to provide contingents, in addition to those already requested from Ghana, Indonesia, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Austria, Canada, Finland, Ireland, Poland and Sweden.



United Press International

ARAB LEADERS—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (left) seen talking to Yassir Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who along with other Palestine guerrilla leaders was reportedly scheduled to go to Moscow on Monday.

Palestinians Hailed, Israeli Rebuffed

Red Cross Talks on War Turn Political

TEHRAN, Nov. 12 (AP).—Two men, listed as delegates from the "government of Palestine," today joined an International Red Cross convention considering ways to amend the Geneva Convention to improve its protection for civilian and military victims of war.

The two, Nabil Nassar and Sameh Abdul-Rahman, were the center of attention as they entered the conference room. They received an ovation from Arab, African, Soviet-bloc and Chinese representatives. Among the delegations from 121 nations, only the Americans ignored the two newcomers.

The Palestinians began participating in the 22d conference of the General Commission of the International Red Cross 24 hours after the meeting more or less turned into an Arab-Israeli cold war forum.

The newcomers told newsmen that they had brought evidence to prove Israeli "maltreatment of civilians in occupied territories."

Last night, the conference room was in an uproar, with table-banging and fist-waving, as Israeli delegate Nathan Bar-Yaacov introduced a resolution claiming that Egypt has tortured Israelis captured during the Middle East war. Mr. Bar-Yaacov said that Israel had already given the International Red Cross documents, photographs and other information about the fatal shooting of 28 Israeli POWs held by Syrian forces.

His resolution, which also complained that Egypt had not yet made available a full list of POWs, was rejected by a vote of 62 to 18, with 16 abstentions.

On Saturday, the group had passed a resolution calling for better treatment of civilian populations in the occupied territories of the Middle East.

Meanwhile, a Beirut newspaper reported that six of the Palestinian guerrilla movement's highest ranking leaders were scheduled to go to Moscow today for talks with Soviet officials about Palestinian participation in Mideast peace moves.

A Beirut spokesman for the guerrilla movement refused to comment on the report.

First Group Visit

The newspaper, An Nahar, said that this would be the first group visit to Moscow by the guerrilla movement's principal leaders. It said that the delegation was led by el-Fatah's Yassir Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the umbrella body for most guerrilla groups.

An Nahar said that the trip was organized after the Soviet government two weeks ago sent the guerrilla leadership a message urging that the movement take a "unified stand toward a political settlement and a projected Middle East peace conference.

The newspaper said that after receiving this message, guerrilla spokesmen indicated that they would be willing to accept, as part of an overall settlement, the establishment of a Palestinian state made up of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Arafat then began a tour of Arab states, An Nahar said, and had talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, Saudi Arabia's King Faisal and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. He met with Mr. Sadat yesterday, and was expected to go to Moscow from Cairo.

The other leaders, An Nahar said, would leave from Damascus and Baghdad. It said that they would include Dr. George Habash, leader of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; Zohair Mohsen, chief of the Syria-backed Al Saika group and head of the PLO's military department, and Khaled el-Fahoum, speaker of the Palestinian National Assembly.

The newspaper said that the trip might produce formal Soviet recognition of the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people. "This, it said, would mean that the PLO would have to be invited to the projected Middle East peace conference, reportedly set for Dec. 10 in Geneva.

Russia has long withheld public recognition of the PLO. An Nahar noted, saying that on his previous trips to Moscow, Mr. Arafat's contacts were with the Moscow branch of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The newspaper said that now Mr. Arafat and the Palestinian delegation were to have their first face-to-face talks with Kremlin leaders.

Emergency Curbs on Energy Passed by U.S. Senate Panel

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—A bill giving President Nixon emergency powers to deal with the energy crisis was approved by a Senate committee today as Congress grappled with the problem of energy shortages.

The Emergency Powers Bill gives Mr. Nixon most of the authority he said he needed to handle the energy crisis. Written largely by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., the measure provides for the rationing of scarce fuels by priority.

It also would allow Mr. Nixon to:

- Restrict fuel for such nonessential uses as outdoor advertising and recreation.
- Limit operating hours of commercial establishments and public services, including schools, to save fuel.
- Reduce speed limits while encouraging the use of public transportation through the use of mass transit fare subsidies and other means.
- Require electric generating plants to convert to coal if possible.
- Adjust the schedules of airlines and railroads and other public carriers.

Sen. Jackson expects the bill to reach the Senate floor Wednesday.

Meanwhile, two House subcommittees approved a bill to regulate the surface mining of coal. The bill now goes to the full Interior Committee, but by agreement it will not be taken up until Jan. 27 at the earliest.

The Senate Commerce Committee, meanwhile, wound up hearings on legislation for year-round daylight saving time during the energy crisis. Winter daylight time was endorsed by representatives of the cities of New York and Los Angeles and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Oil Imports Rise

HOUSTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—An American Petroleum Institute report issued today said American imports of foreign oil are 31.4 percent higher so far in 1973 than they were in the first 10 months of 1972.

Effects of the Arab oil embargo were not projected for the rest of the year in the report, which covered the period ending Oct. 31 and underscored the nation's increasing dependence on foreign oil supplies.

The report cited declining domestic production as having forced U.S. refiners to increase the percentage of foreign oil in their total supply of crude from 18 percent in 1972 to 26 percent this year.

The statistical report on supply and demand trends was released before today's opening of the annual meeting of the institute, which represents all segments of the nation's oil and gas industry.

Institute officials said it would be at least one week more before the country would begin to feel sharp effects from the Arab embargo. There were few disruptions in tanker shipments through October, they said.

The report said an estimated 6.07 million barrels of foreign oil and petroleum supplies were imported each day during the first 10 months of 1973. The report gave no breakdown by source of the oil. But an earlier Interior Department survey indicated daily imports of about 1.1 million barrels of crude oil and about 500,000 barrels of products could be traced to Arab nations in mid-October.

The institute said domestic refineries processed a record 13.5 million barrels of crude oil a day in the first 10 months this year, a 7.4 percent increase over 1972. It said this figure included 3.2 million barrels of foreign oil.

It also said total domestic demand for petroleum products in the 10-month period averaged a record 17 million barrels a day, an increase of 6.9 percent over the previous year.

Motor gasoline demand climbed to 6.7 million barrels a day, a 5.2 percent increase that amounts to 4.3 billion gallons of gasoline.

Domestic production of crude oil has averaged 8.9 million barrels a day this year, down 2 percent from last year, the report said. Crude oil inventories in the country amounted to a 20-day supply of domestic needs as of Oct. 31, the report said.

'Enormous Impact' Expected

Japan Plans Heavy Cutbacks To Meet 20% Reduction in Oil

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (WP).—Japan faces its most serious economic setback since World War II as a result of Arab-imposed restrictions on the petroleum supply, a senior government official declared today. He made dire forecasts of the oil-shortage impact a few hours after presenting a plan for emergency action to Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

Vice-Minister Eimei Yamashita of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry estimated that Japan's total crude oil imports from all sources would be 20 percent below planned levels in December and speculated that the reduction may also be that large in the first three months of next year.

Such reductions would have a "quite enormous impact" on Japanese industry and cause severe repercussions in nearly every aspect of national life, Mr. Yamashita told the foreign press.

Japan is the largest oil-importing nation in the world, dependent on other countries for 99 percent of its petroleum energy, including about 40 percent originating in the Arab states. Despite this high degree of dependence, Japanese officials had been saying and doing very little about the problem until this week.

With the presentation of the ministry recommendations to Mr. Tanaka today, the government appears to have shifted from public reassurance to open warnings and appeals for national cooperation. Nobody is quite certain what the reaction will be. As Mr. Yamashita noted, this country has enjoyed nearly unbroken economic growth and improvements in living standards since it rose from the wreckage of the war more than two decades ago.

As outlined today, the proposed program of remedial action is in three parts:

- A nationwide appeal for voluntary savings of fuel and energy, including restrictions on automobile traffic, leisure trips and other activities.
- "Administrative guidance"—which is tantamount to government directives—restricting crude oil and electricity supplies to major industries and companies in every segment of the economy, including electric power, iron and steel, petrochemicals, automobiles, machine tools, pulp and paper, and aluminum.
- A legislative program providing legal authority for allocations and possibly price controls and other strong measures. The legislative program will be submitted to the next session of the Diet, scheduled to convene Dec. 1.

Press reports have said the energy cuts for major industries may be 5 to 6 percent initially but Mr. Yamashita suggested today that the initial reduction may be as high as 10 percent. A 10 percent reduction in industrial energy supply would cause the economic growth rate to drop to zero or even a negative position over the next four months, according to government calculations.

Libyan Demands Rejected

In Bonn, the government today rejected Libyan demands for weapons supplies as part of the price for lifting an Arab oil squeeze against Western Europe.

At the same time, the West German armed forces faced with its fuel economy drive and major oil companies took steps to discourage gasoline hoarding.

Government spokesman Ahlers Conrad Gruenewald said at a press conference that Bonn would take no account" fulfill demands published by Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud in an interview published today by the West German magazine Der Spiegel.

The magazine quoted Premier Jalloud as saying, "As long as the Europeans refuse to give us weapons, I will not give them more oil."

He demanded that the Common Market stop all financial, economic and other aid to Israel, supply the Arabs with all sophisticated weaponry they ask for as well as military advisers.

The Arab oil boycott against the Netherlands is "a last resort. This is going before it is too late." Mr. Jalloud said, threatening a total boycott against the Common Market until his demands are met.

Defense Minister Georg Leber today decreed a tough oil conservation campaign aimed at cutting West Germany's oil consumption by 15 percent for fuel normally used by the German armed forces. The program involves a Sunday and driving ban for all army vehicles except those on duty, sharp cuts on speed limits for military vehicles, lowering temperatures in barracks by one degree centigrade, and use of rail transport instead of road transport wherever possible.

The Belgian government today officially banned Sunday pleasure driving effective next Sunday. Other measures include a three-day school week and lowering heating in all public buildings.

In Auckland, New Zealand, Aaron Gruenewald, director general of the International Air Transport Association, who Knut Hammerskjold, today urged the priority allocation of aviation supplies to maintain vital passenger service at the highest possible level but stressed that airlines should make the maximum economical use of the available fuel.

He told the IATA general meeting that global public international air transportation could only survive through common efforts at pooling resources and by abandoning parochial attitudes.

No Conditions, Meir Asserts

(Continued from Page 1)

of those that were taken as prisoners of war are not alive anymore. The question is how many days before anybody is left."

Mrs. Meir carefully avoided making any threats. "What can we do?" she said. "Appeals to the Red Cross they also get nowhere. Maybe the pressure of world opinion can help the Syrians perform their elementary duties."

On other issues, Mrs. Meir made these points:

- International guarantees of Israeli borders—United Nations observers and peacekeeping forces had failed to prevent an Egyptian buildup in 1967. "If we agree on borders that are defensible, I don't know if there is a need for guarantees."
- U.S. and Soviet troops to police a peace—"I can't imagine America sending troops anywhere." Moreover, the Soviet Union is fully committed to the Arab states while the United States, although very friendly to Israel, is rightly prepared to be friendly with Arab states too. So a joint police force "is not even-handed."
- Resuming diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union—although Russian arms were a greater menace to Israel than Arab arms, "we are prepared to enter into a discussion" if Moscow wants to renew ties.
- The blockaded Red Sea straits of Bab el Mandeb—the cease-fire must extend to land, sea and air. "all the elements that were involved in the war."

Mrs. Meir observed that it would be improper for her to characterise British policy during the war while she was on British soil. Later, she met with Prime Minister Edward Heath for 75 minutes and is understood to have told him in firm but polite tones that Israel believes that London played a damaging, pro-Arab role.

A spokesman for Mr. Heath would say only that the arms embargo was discussed in a friendly way and that the talks as a whole were "friendly and useful." He did say that Mr. Heath stressed the importance of adhering to the Geneva conventions, a discreet call upon Syrians and Egyptians to treat prisoners humanely.

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Mr. Heath had an hour of "useful and interesting" talks here today covering the Middle East and European Economic Community affairs, a spokesman said. He described the atmosphere at the meeting as "very friendly" but declined to give any details.

U.S. Delegate Briefs NATO on SALT Talks

BRUSSELS, Nov. 12 (UPI).—U. Alexis Johnson, chief American delegate to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Geneva, briefed ambassadors from the NATO nations on progress of the talks at a NATO Council meeting today.

Miners Ban Overtime Adding U.K. Fuel Woe

LONDON, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—British miners today begin a ban on overtime which is expected to intensify the energy crisis created by the Arab reductions in oil from the Middle East.

Union leaders of the 270,000 coal miners called for the ban after rejecting a £44-million pay package offered by the state-run National Coal Board. Officials of the board said the miners' refusal to work overtime would cut output after a week.

Hospital Workers End Strike in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP).—Hospitals workers at 48 institutions in New York City voted today to accept a new contract as reduced by the Cost of Living Council and return to work this afternoon.

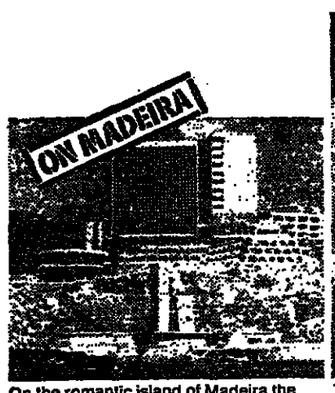
The 13,852-to-3,839 vote ended an eight-day strike that had led to declaration of a health emergency in the city.

Weather

	C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Cloudy
ANKARA	18	64	Fair
ATHENS	19	66	Fair
BEIRUT	26	79	Fair
BELGRADE	12	54	Cloudy
BERLIN	10	50	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	7	45	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	3	38	Overcast
CAIRO	22	72	Fair
CASABLANCA	18	66	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	65	Cloudy
DUBLIN	7	45	Overcast
EDINBURGH	7	45	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	Cloudy
GENEVA	6	43	Overcast
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy
LISBON	12	55	Fair
LONDON	10	50	Rain
MADRID	12	54	Fair
MILAN	7	45	Overcast
MONTREAL	4	39	Cloudy
MOSCOW	1	34	Sunny
MUNICH	7	45	Cloudy
NEW YORK	6	43	Sunny
NICE	17	63	Fair
OSLO	−1	30	Snow
PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
PRAGUE	8	46	Cloudy
ROME	17	63	Fair
SOFIA	5	41	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	5	41	Cloudy
TEHRAN	21	70	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	28	82	Cloudy
TUNIS	20	68	Cloudy
VENICE	14	57	Fair
VIENNA	7	45	Fair
WARSAW	9	48	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	7	45	Sunny
ZURICH	7	45	Fair

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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News Analysis

White House Staff Appears nable to Gauge Public Mood

By John Herbers

SHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT). en demands for President 's resignation were at their t a few days ago, a middle- White House aide pulled a c aside and expressed dis- that any significant sector e public could entertain the that Mr. Nixon should give ideration to resigning.

it was before Mr. Nixon's g assertions that he would ue in office. The presiden- ide had no special knowledge at was going on. He was y expressing the pre- ant view from the White , which, as usual, was far ent from the way the Pres- 's difficulties were perceived here.

The people who work there, with some exceptions, do not see things in the same light as do people in Congress, in the executive departments and agencies across town, in newspaper offices and on the street corners. The difference is so great that it seems to transcend a strong sense of loyalty and partisanship that characterizes the Nixon presidency.

Some who visit the White House regularly have long felt this was so. In the recent turmoil of the Watergate scandals, there has been some hard evidence of it.

Conventional Wisdom

Around Washington, outside the White House, it had become conventional wisdom that the one thing President Nixon could not risk was to fire special prosecutor Archibald Cox. Yet after Mr. Nixon did so, it was confirmed by those who participated that no one involved anticipated the burst of public outrage that followed.

The day after the Oct. 20 firings and resignations, the President's aides seemed sincerely confident that the public would understand that Mr. Nixon had made a more than generous offer to compromise and was forced to fire Mr. Cox for preventing it from going into effect. Two days later, public disbelief was so widespread that Mr. Nixon suddenly agreed to surrender the tape recordings he had held onto as a matter of principle.

There seemed to be genuine surprise, also, that the White House explanation of the two missing tapes—that they never existed due to technical reasons—was not more readily accepted. Throughout the traumas of the White House this year, Mr. Nixon's spokesmen have consistently asked supporters to accept statements of the President and his aides on faith and seemed surprised when they did not do so.

Sense of Majesty

There is no indication that the sense of majesty is gone for those who work in the White House. Everything about the place suggests power and order: the scores of security guards, the fleets of limousines and airplanes, the reams of cables coming in daily from all over the world, the banks of the most efficient secretaries in town, the consoles of telephones and other communications, the manicured gardens, the meticulously decorated offices. Some young people who work there see themselves at the center of the universe.

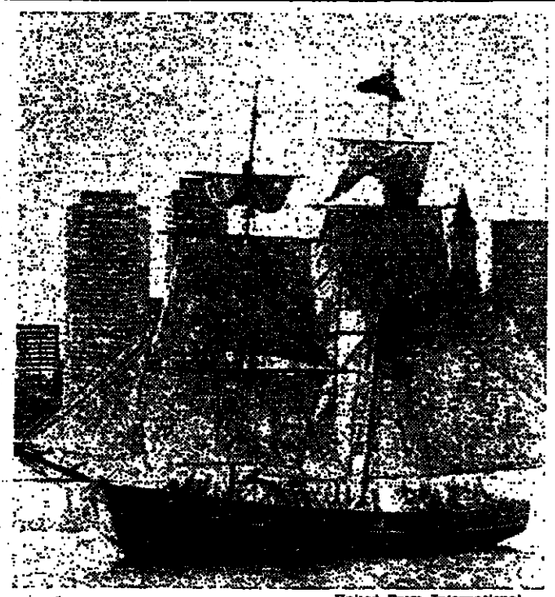
Under Mr. Nixon, the command is militarily vertical. Decisions are made from memorandums and position papers rather than free-wheeling discussions. The aides with whom Mr. Nixon meets regularly appear to be more servants than advisers. People do as they are told by superiors without much questioning why.

From the President on down, the things that are viewed as important are the Nixon diplomatic initiatives abroad and efforts to institute his policies at home. At least a good portion of the scandals that have been the center of public attention are perceived as purely the result of political vendetta by the President's enemies—an effort to prevent him from carrying out the "mandate" of last year's election.

The Nixon Presidency

In this context, the Nixon presidency is viewed as a viable one in which the President's words and intentions should be taken at face value. The outside view, that the Nixon presidency was subverting the traditional American system of government, is simply given no credence.

However, because of the decline in public confidence in the President, as reflected in the polls, Mr. Nixon has promised to release during the coming weeks a series of statements and information intended to clear his name. In the past, such efforts have raised more questions which have not yet been fully answered.



United Press International

ANNIVERSARY SHIP—Flying its Union Jack, the brig Beaver II sails into Boston Harbor on Sunday. Built in Denmark, the vessel is an authentic copy of one of the ships involved in the Boston Tea Party of 1773 when the American colonists rebelled against British taxes. The ship will take part in the 200th anniversary of that historic event on Dec. 15.

Nixon Begins 'Final' Effort To Dispel Watergate Doubts

(Continued from Page 1)

the President's impeachment or resignation.

The reaction has surprised and chagrined the President and his staff and led to what a well-informed White House aide said was the President's decision about 10 days ago to make "a final attempt to set the record straight."

Another aide said the effort will include explanations concerning virtually every scandal or purported scandal that has touched the White House. These include statements about Mr. Nixon's tax write-off for his vice-presidential papers and his consequent small personal income-tax payment; the $100,000 contribution given by Howard Hughes to the President's friend, C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo, which was subsequently returned; the allegation that the administration raised milk price supports in exchange for campaign contributions from the dairy industry, and a "complete explanation" of the Watergate tapes.

Following this morning's breakfast meeting, press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said the President told the party leaders he would meet all charges against him "case by case and head to head."

Mr. Nixon said he would compile all of the accusations against himself and his administration and "address them very forthrightly" in the weeks and months ahead, the spokesman told newsmen.

"The President is determined not to allow the charges... drawn by various investigative organizations and frequently leaked to the press, to overwhelm us," Mr. Ziegler said.

The President last week told the nation he had no intention of resigning.

But some observers feel that the President may be moving too late to restore public confidence in his administration.

The latest opinion poll showed that only 49 percent of the people want the President to continue in office. This sampling, based on interviews with 778 adults last week, was reported by Time magazine, which commissioned Daniel Yankelovich, Inc., to take it. A similar poll taken in August reported that 60 percent of those queried wanted Mr. Nixon to remain as President.

Feel Pledge Broken

Last week's Yankelovich survey also showed that 56 percent believed the President had broken his pledge to the nation to "get to the bottom" of Watergate, while only 32 percent said they believed he had kept it. And 55 percent said they felt he had not told the truth about the non-recording of the two missing tapes and was covering up what they believe is his involvement in Watergate.

Another opinion survey, the Louis Harris Poll, showed that the President's approval rating remained at a 32 percent low point in October for the third consecutive month. While on matters of peace and foreign affairs the President still rates better than 50 percent, on Watergate and related developments as well as his handling of the economy, the President received a "good-excellent" rating of lower than 17 percent and a negative rating of between 66 and 86 percent.

The latest Gallup poll, issued tonight, reports that three out of four Americans believe the President is involved to some degree in the Watergate scandal. But 54 percent oppose his removal from office, while 37 percent favor it. Nevertheless, the percent favoring removal has climbed 18 points since a June survey.

At the same time, it was reported that student newspapers at 84 universities and colleges, including Yale, Stanford, the University of Michigan and the University of Chicago, have called on Congress to impeach the President. They listed such reasons as "San Clemente real-estate deals, impoundment of congressional appropriations, widespread wiretapping, covert Cambodian bombing and all ramifications of the Watergate affair, including milk kickbacks, ITT and the Ellsberg burglary."

Anti-Nixon Mail

Today's meeting with 21 members of the Republican Coordinating Committee — a party policy group—started what may be a crucial week of meetings with the 234 GOP legislators, many of whom have been receiving heavy anti-Nixon mail in recent weeks.

The course of the move underway in the House studying whether grounds exist for Mr. Nixon's impeachment may depend to a large degree on how the President impresses the lawmakers, particularly if the expectation of congressional cross-examination is realized.

2,900 Cholera Deaths

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—More than 2,900 persons died of cholera in India last year and there were 21,000 reported cases, according to official figures released today. Deaths from smallpox were 5,457.

Competition Said to Cut Arms Costs

50% Reductions Cited In Study by Congress

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (WP).—The costs of defense equipment fall by as much as 50 percent or more when the government forces contractors to compete, a Senate staff study released yesterday shows.

One of 20 examples in the study is the Standard missile. In fiscal 1966, when General Dynamics Corp. was the only contractor, the Defense Department negotiated a unit price of $128,005 for 50 units.

A year later, the department switched to competitive procurement to buy 575 Standard missiles. The unit price fell 59 percent to $53,921.

Later in fiscal 1967, the unit price decreased almost by half once more, to $27,451 for each of 109 units.

The successful bidder in both cases was General Dynamics, which had charged almost four times as much when it was the sole source.

Another example involves the Talos missile. The unit price in fiscal 1965, when the sole source was Bendix Corp., was $135,658. The unit price in fiscal 1966, when bidding was competitive, was $80,300 or 42 percent less. The successful bidder was Bendix.

The 76-page study was done for Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., chairman of the congressional Joint Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government, by Larry Yuspeh, an analyst with the Center for Defense Information.

He found that the average price reduction achieved when competition replaces sole-source procurement was 51.9 percent. The arguments usually made by the Defense Department against competitive buying were rejected by Mr. Yuspeh as "simply not valid."

Such "startling" findings raise "the most serious questions about the willingness of the Pentagon and the defense industry to cut costs," about why contract prices are "so high in the first place," and about "why competitive practices aren't used more frequently," Sen. Proxmire said.

Mr. Yuspeh concluded that competition is "both a viable and desirable procurement method of buying electronics, missiles and other sophisticated weapons and equipment."

The subcommittee will open a three-day hearing Wednesday on the acquisition of weapons systems. The topics include cost reductions through competition and kickbacks and other improprieties.

Scheduled to testify Thursday are Mr. Yuspeh and A. Ernest Fitzgerald, who was fired by the Air Force after revealing the $2-billion overrun in C-5A transports. He won a fight for reinstatement and is to discuss a new job with the Pentagon today.

Segretti Starts Term

LOMPOC, Calif., Nov. 12 (UPI).—Donald H. Segretti, 32, the Nixon campaign's political trickster, was due to enter a federal prison today to begin a six-month term for writing a phony letter aimed at creating discord among Democratic presidential candidates with false accusations.

Directives on Use Refused

High Court Bars Death Penalty Clarification

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—The Supreme Court today rejected a plea for new, more definite guidelines on the constitutional use of the death penalty.

The justices declined to hear an appeal brought by a Utica, N.Y., prosecutor who said his case "presents the very heart of the capital punishment debate" that followed the court's treatment of the issue last year.

The court did not flatly outlaw the death penalty last year—only two justices took that position. But three others objected to the procedures by which the death penalty is imposed, leaving doubt as to what, if anything, a majority might accept as constitutional use of capital punishment.

The appeal rejected today stemmed from a ruling in June by the New York Court of Appeals vacating the death penalty imposed against Martin J. Fitzpatrick for the murder of two policemen. The New York court left Fitzpatrick's conviction intact.

The state court indicated that only a mandatory death penalty for the murder of a policeman would limit the discretion of juries and judges sufficiently to meet Supreme Court objections to the infrequent, apparently arbitrary application of capital punishment nationwide.

No Panacea

"A 'mandatory' death penalty is by no means a constitutional panacea," argued Utica District Attorney Richard D. Enders.

Mr. Enders urged the Supreme Court to approve New York's expired statute, passed in 1965, which makes murder of a policeman or correctional officer a capital crime, and establishes guides and procedures for jury deliberation on the penalty.

Without Supreme Court clarification, Mr. Enders said, state legislatures will be misled into establishing mandatory capital punishment which will still be open to discretionary application at various stages of criminal justice procedure.

"Take away all of these—plea bargaining, grand jury discretion, the trial jury's consideration of lesser offenses—and the mandatory death penalty is still unattainable," Mr. Enders argued. "For, as a final alternative, and regardless of guilt, the trial jury can acquit altogether in order to avoid imposition of the death penalty."

Fitzpatrick lodged his own appeal, contending that evidence used at his trial was the product of an illegal search by police and should be suppressed.

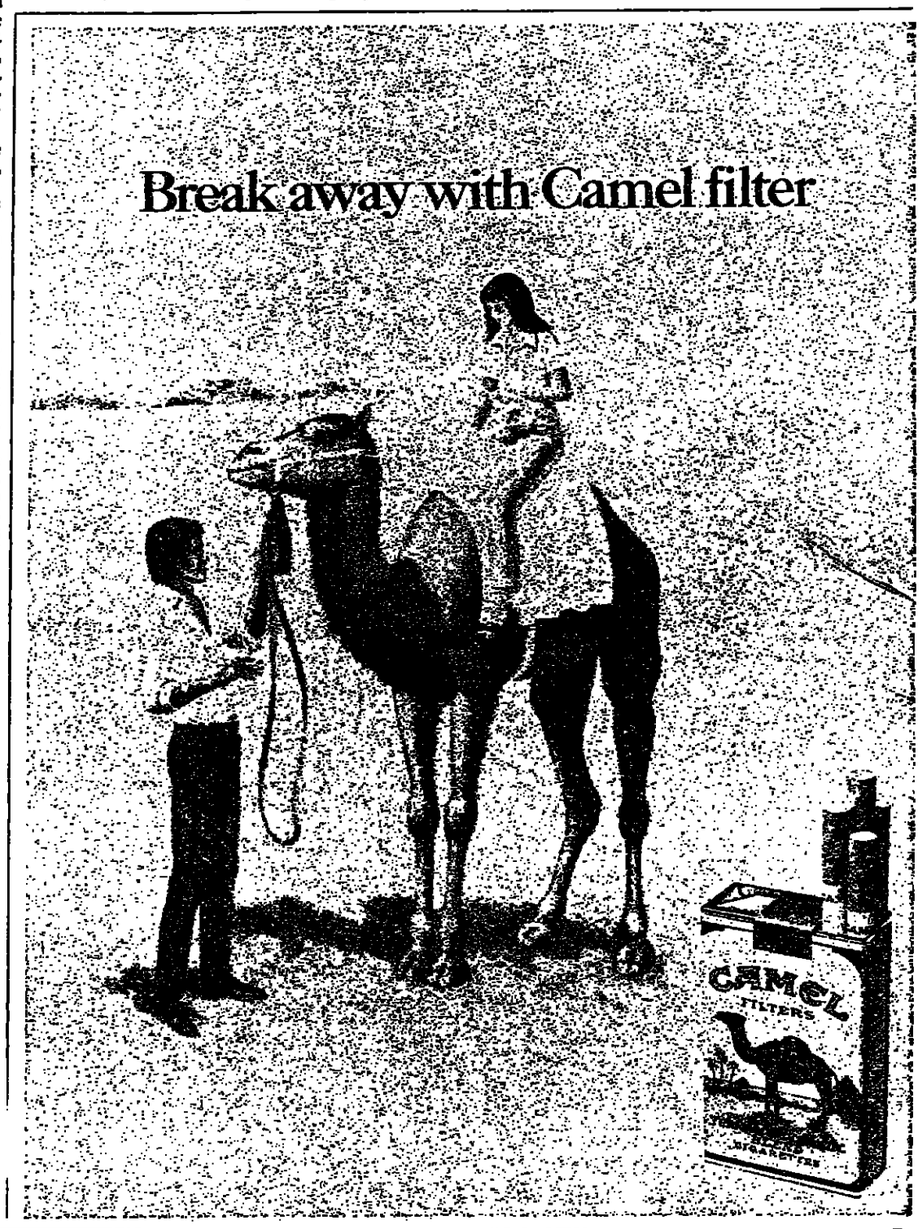
The high court took no action on Fitzpatrick's plea for a hearing.

Other Action

In other action today, the court:

- Agreed to decide whether government-owned advertising media must accept political advertisements. The case involves an appeal by an Ohio state legislator who wanted his political ads displayed alongside commercial ads on advertising cards in Shaker Heights, Ohio, transit cars.
- Affirmed changes in procedure by the Interstate Commerce Commission that eased the path railroads must follow to abandon uneconomical routes.
- Upheld the draft evasion convictions of two men who argued they were denied Selective Service hearings on their claims of conscientious objector status.

The men declared themselves conscientious objectors after receiving induction notices and refused induction into the Army. The Supreme Court said they should have allowed themselves to be inducted, then applied for discharge as conscientious objectors.



"I was in Brazil a few years ago when they declared 1,000 old cruzeiros equal to 1 new one. Something like that is going to happen with the dollar."—Dr. Franz Pick

In an exclusive interview with *Monex International*, Dr. Pick, internationally famous master of monetary affairs, warns that more devaluations and runaway inflation lie ahead for America.

How many more dollar devaluations does Dr. Pick foresee in this decade?
"Endless. We may have another devaluation next week . . . or . . . in eight months. The dollar will be wiped out."

What will this mean for the economy? Dr. Pick's answer:
"If the currency doesn't work, the country cannot work. The destiny of the currency is, and will be, the destiny of the nation."

What lies ahead for the stock market?
"Panic."

What's Dr. Pick's outlook for inflation?
"Very bad. . . . My inflation indicator is Pepperidge Farm Bread. Twelve years ago, I paid 16c a loaf. Last week, I paid 49c. . . .
"I believe this year we are going to have a 15% to 25% increase in the cost of living. If that happens, we will come close to bankrupting all pension funds."

Is runaway inflation a serious possibility?
"Argentina, Brazil and Chile are a few countries suffering through runaway inflations now. . . . I was in Brazil a few years ago when they declared 1,000 old cruzeiros equal to 1 new one. Something like that is going to happen with the dollar. . . . Soon we will go through the wringer."
These excerpts are a brief sampling of the *Gold & Silver Newsletter's* exclusive interview with Dr. Pick. Trade wars, a new currency to replace the dollar, bankruptcy of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the oil shortage are a few of the other subjects Dr. Pick discusses.
And most important of all, Dr. Pick shows why inflation, devaluations and even runaway inflation need not wipe you out. He shows you how to protect your assets. He recommends 4 immediate purchases.
For a FREE copy of the entire interview with Dr. Pick, simply mail the coupon below to the most convenient address.

DR. FRANZ PICK is recognized throughout the world as one of the leading experts on currency and gold. He is the Publisher of the *World Currency Report* and the *Currency Yearbook*; the author of 6 books about silver and gold; and a contributor to *Barron's*, *Harper's*, *Playboy* and the *Northern Miner*.

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Gentlemen: Please send me a free copy of the *Gold & Silver Newsletter* with the entire Dr. Franz Pick interview. I understand there is no cost or obligation.

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Expected
Heavy C
Reductio
Oberdorfer

xon Pledges
Give Data
Two Tapes

(Continued from Page 1)

evidentiary materials that shed light on my conversa- with John Dean on April 15. Other than my contempora- notes of that meeting e no such evidence."

court, Mr. Buzhardt told Sirica that the belt record- had not been found to be g until Nov. 5. Judge Sirica een holding hearings on the stances surrounding the istence of the two Water- tapes since Nov. 1.

er. Judge Sirica met with House lawyers and mem- of the prosecutor's staff on hedule for turning over the

r the meeting, Judge Sirica nced that the tapes along analyses would be turned to the court no later than 20. He said that duplicates be made the next day and riginals put under seal for r delivery to the court. the judge announced that would be a private hearing 30 to examine White House that portions of the taped ial should be kept secret in ational interest.

White House claimed that Mitchell telephone conversa- went unrecorded because it conducted on an extension not d up to the White House g system, while the absence recording of the Dean con- tion resulted from a mal- ice of an automatic switch- evice.

sident Nixon said that he became aware of the ab- of the two tapes about 24, but that the search for was not completed until 21.

referring to the additional rial he will offer to the the President said he l make available:

A Dictabelt recording of h's ssions of the Mitchell con- tion plus two reels of other Miners Ba hone conversations taped ame day and the logs of the dent's telephone calls for 20, 1972.

Notes made by the President his personal diary on the conversation and two reels ape recorded that day to that the tape ran out be- he started talking to Dean.

Tapes of two conversations with Dean on April 16, 1973, y after the missing conver- n. One, Mr. Nixon said, ing the same ground as the 15 meeting and the other, final meeting between the sident and Dean before 's dismissal on April 30.

Hospital W Part of a Dictaphone belt End Strik hich Mr. Nixon recorded his lections of a March 21, 1973, ersation with Dean.

dge Sirica recessed the hear- until Friday, when a final ess, Alexander P. Butterfield, be heard.

ll Finds GOP
cing Loss of
ats in House

RINCETON, N.J., Nov. 12 —Public support for Re- ican members of the House Representatives has reached lowest level in the 38-year ry of the Gallup Poll, ac- ing to the public-opinion nization.

e latest survey, taken just re last Tuesday's state and l elections, indicated that if ressional elections were held Republicans would suffer an rmally large loss of House s.

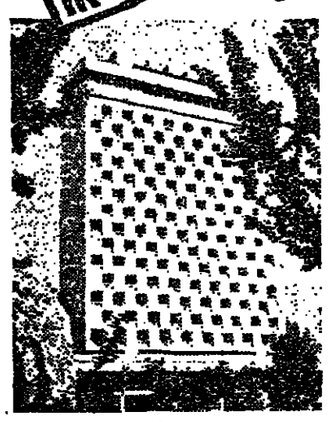
a nationwide poll of 3,159 lts, 58 percent favored the ocratic party, 30 percent the ublican party and 12 percent undecided.

rcentages of the popular vote not be directly translated into se seats because representa- s are elected by districts rath- han at large. But the distribu- s of the popular vote, accord- to the poll, indicate a Demo- tic victory in the House ex- ting that which accompanied don Johnson's landslide vic- in 1964.

hat year, the Democrats won ercent of the popular vote to percent for the Republicans ce ried 295 seats to the GOP's The current division in the se is 243 Democrats and 191 ub licans, with one vacancy.

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Fewer Catholics Attend Church, U.S. Poll Shows

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12 (NYT).—An increasing decline in weekly church attendance among Roman Catholics took place principally among persons over 30 and especially among those over 50 during the last year, according to a survey.

Andrew M. Greeley and William C. McCready, sociologists at the National Opinion Research Center in Chicago, found that between 1972 and 1973 the number of Catholics attending church weekly or almost weekly dipped from 61 percent to 48 percent. The percentage of those never going to church almost doubled, from 8 to 14 percent.

The sociologists reported their survey results in the National Catholic Reporter, an independent, liberal, lay-edited newspaper published here.

The survey showed that 40 percent of Catholics under 30 attended church weekly or almost weekly in 1972. For Catholics between 30 and 49, the 1972 figure was 62 perdent and the 1973 figure was 49 percent. The greatest drop—among those 50 and over—was from 76 to 55 percent.

Rosenberg, Pound Data Release Also Set

FBI to Make Public Secret Files on Hiss

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation's secret files on Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers—53,000 pages long and holding, historians hope, some keys to the 25-year-old debate over the innocence or guilt of Hiss—are about to be made public.

So are the secret FBI files on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the American atom spies, who were executed June 19, 1953.

And so, to some extent, are the files on Ezra Pound, the American poet who was accused of treason but was never brought to trial. He was confined in an insane asylum for 12 years.

The bureau itself was preparing to release these documents, with some deletions designed to protect its informants as well as the privacy of some individuals named in the papers. The first release was expected this week or next, with the delivery to a Smith College professor of the first installment of the 25,000-page Rosenberg file.

Change of Policy

The bureau was releasing these documents after years of insisting that they should never be released—and in the Hiss case in particular, after fending off as recently as last spring a lawsuit designed to open up the files.

Indeed, the bureau now plans to begin processing the Hiss papers for delivery to the same Smith professor, Allen Weinstein, as soon as the Justice Department and the American Civil Liberties Union, which brought the litigation in Mr. Weinstein's behalf, sign a consent decree in federal court here closing the suit.

The Justice Department feels "the case is mooted," assistant U.S. attorney Michael J. Ryan said last week, because the director of the bureau, Clarence M. Kelley, agreed several weeks ago to make the Hiss papers available. The consent decree was expected to be filed in a week or two.

Hiss had been a government official in the Roosevelt administration. When he left the government he became president of the Carnegie Foundation. But in the late 1940s he was accused by Chambers, an admitted Communist agent, of having become an undercover Communist and of having turned over to Chambers classified State Department documents.

Hiss insisted he was neither a Communist nor a spy. But he was not believed. He was tried on perjury charges, convicted and sent to prison.

The controversy over Hiss's conviction in 1950 has endured in part because of President Nixon's involvement as a young congressman in the original inquiry on Hiss. Hiss, nearing 70 now, is still in demand for interviews and speeches, and Wednesday night he was due to address the Washington, D.C., chapter of Americans for Democratic Action.

The FBI was making the files available pursuant to an order issued in July by the then Attorney General, Elliot L. Richardson. The order specified that even though the Freedom of Information Act exempted some



Alger Hiss

government-held material from mandatory public disclosure, historians should nevertheless have access to the material.

Depositions for a Civil Suit Shed Light on Hughes Empire

(Continued from Page 1)

night, and if he wants to put on certain pictures, let him buy the damn station." Mr. Hughes did, for $3.6 million.

Mr. Greenspun's paper lent support to Mr. Hughes's singleminded crusade to end underground nuclear tests at the testing site near Las Vegas. So much so that Mr. Hughes suggested that Mr. Greenspun be nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for one editorial.

The crusade against the Atomic Energy Commission outlined in detail the purported memos from Mr. Hughes to Mr. Maheu and displayed Mr. Hughes in his most manic style.

Hurt the Business

Mr. Hughes made it clear in the memos that his concern was not with the concept of testing, but that its proximity to Las Vegas would hurt the resort business. At one point, seeking to get postponement of a huge test known as "Boxcar," he warned that if the AEC did not respond, "I will ally myself completely with the all-out anti-bomb fac-

tion throughout the entire U.S.

". . . And I am ready to dedi- pseudo- the rest of my life and every him I possess in a complete no-quarter fight to outlaw all nuc nished testing of every kind and ev Aaron where. anished

"If they [the AEC] want availcontinue their tests in continerr can U.S., Hawaii Islands, any ot pleases, U.S. Pacific Islands, or out the Philippines, they damned e know better get down off their Aaron autocratic horse and start ta brings a compromise with us." all too

The testing did not stop be tedi- Mr. Hughes's voice was heard. In one of the so- ns about memos to Mr. Maheu, Mr. H ss, by directed him to "go to the V nted House" to try to continue to n some vince President Lyndon B. h. This son to declare a permanent After- on Las Vegas testing. Levy's

"I am sure," Mr. Hughes berties: "H.H.H. [Vice-President ant but H. Humphrey] would be gl the in- go with you and to set up ial was appointment." erson's

Sources close to Mr. M s was said that he did indeed visi is is a ident Johnson at the LBJ R e who The President patiently expla a. and why the tests were needed course national defense and offere with explain this personally to lass. Hughes. But the reclusive jeffer- lionaire never took up the o "one

Direct Line

He continued his campa its by however, after the Nixon and administration took office. In alifi- deposition, Mr. Maheu said at ip- point that Mr. Nixon offered ir is send Mr. Kissinger to Las V don to explain in person U.S. po that to Mr. Hughes. When not Hughes turned that down, a s well suggestion was made to use a dir who line telephone from Mr. Mah best quarters for a Kissinger-Hug ure. conversation. irl

Again Mr. Hughes refused. n ible never did win his drive to hoe all testing. But, the AEC mo- shift its megaton-plus nucl- ber not blast to Alaska, although the mo- is no available evidence that n their was a result of Mr. Hughe nes crusade. ches

Mr. Maheu tells the story of how in the spring of 1967 M ist Hughes asked that a huge si em- stop the Frontier Hotel, acro ar from the Desert Inn, be tor oe a down. The sign cost $1 million. it be

"He was afraid the sign would collapse and endanger his life by falling on the penthouse at the Desert Inn," Mr. Maheu said. Getting a refusal, Mr. Hughe "insisted I move forthwith with an attempt to buy the hotel. Thus, the Frontier came into the Hughes domain in late 1967 at a cost of $13 million.

Less humorous was Mr. Hughes's attitude toward blacks, as delineated by the memos and Mr. Maheu's testimony.

In a memo to Mr. Maheu, apparently in 1968, Mr. Hughes wrote: "I have just finished watching CBS news . . . the riots, the looting, etc., in Washington, Chicago and other cities was terrible. I wonder how close we are to something like that here?"

Enough For 100 Years

". . . There is tremendous pressure upon the Strip owners to adopt a more liberal attitude toward integration, open housing and employment of more Negroes. Now, Bob, I . . . would not say these things in public. However . . . I feel the Negroes have already made enough progress to last the next 100 years and there is such a thing as overdoing it.

"I know this is a hot potatoe [sic], and I am not asking you to form a new chapter of the KKK [Ku Klux Klan] . . . but I am not running for election and, therefore, we don't have to curry favor with the NAACP [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People] either."

At another point, Mr. Hughes reportedly phoned Mr. Maheu hours before a scheduled Davis Cup match at the Desert Inn to order him to cancel it because one of the players, Arthur Ashe, was a black. Sources close to Mr. Maheu maintain that Mr. Maheu told Mr. Hughes "to go to hell," and the matches went on anyway.

Mr. Hughes must have worried that his private opinions were becoming known. Toward the end of 1969 when blacks rioted in the Las Vegas ghetto neighborhood, Mr. Hughes told Mr. Maheu "he was fearful of his life. He said he thought perhaps some of the Negro leaders may have found out about his vehement hate of the Negro race."

Mr. Maheu contends that Mr. Hughes told him to commit $100,000 toward construction of a community center in the black neighborhood, but that Mr. Hughes never honored the pledge.

Artturi Virtanen, 1945 Nobel Prize Winner, Dies at 75

HELSINKI, Nov. 12 (AP).—Artturi Ilmari Virtanen, 75, a member of the Finnish Academy and a Nobel Prize winner in chemistry in 1945, died here yesterday after a long illness.

Prof. Virtanen received his Nobel Prize for studies of cattle fodder and biochemical ways of preserving it.

He was a member of several international societies and had received honorary doctorates from the universities of Paris; Lund, Sweden, and Giessen, West Germany.

Gen. Williston B. Palmer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—Gen. Williston B. Palmer, 74, former vice-chief of staff of the Army and the first director of military assistance of the Department of Defense, died Saturday in Walter Reed Hospital.

Gen. Palmer was born in Chicago, the elder son of Col. Charles D. Palmer. Graduating from West Point in 1919, he missed combat in World War I but saw action in World War II. As a brigadier general commanding the VII Corps artillery, he went through the Normandy invasion, the St. Lo breakthrough and major battles across France and Germany as far as the Elbe.

After serving as director of logistics for the European Command in 1948, Gen. Palmer commanded the 82d Airborne Division in 1950, the 2d Armored Division in Europe in 1951 and the X Corps in Korea later that year.

Perry Coke Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (NYT).—Perry Coke Smith, 74, retired New York architect whose major works included the home office of the Irving Trust Co. here, died yesterday in Sarasota, Fla.

Mr. Smith also designed the Bank of New York building on Fifth Avenue, the Mudd Engineering Building of Columbia University, the Eleutherian Mills Library in Greenville, Del., the Savannah River, S.C., plant of the Atomic Energy Commission and the home office of Procter & Gamble in Cincinnati.

Mr. Smith had been chairman of the advisory council of the School of Architecture at Princeton University and a member of the school of engineering at Columbia University.

Braniff Accused Over Gift to GOP

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—Braniff Airways, Inc., and its board chairman were accused by the special Watergate prosecutor's office today of making an illegal $40,000 cash contribution to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

A spokesman for the special prosecutor's office said Braniff's board chairman, Harding L. Lawrence, had agreed to plead guilty to two counts charging that the airline made a contribution from corporate funds, which is a federal crime.

Any officer of a corporation who consents to such a corporate contribution is liable to a maximum one-year prison term and $1,000 fine. The corporation can be fined up to $5,000.

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There are many ways to make money in the U.S., of course. And First Chicago is set up to help you go the way that seems best for you.

The services of our Real Estate Research Corporation (RERC) are nationwide.

If your company is considering the development of installations in the U.S., or investment in real estate there, we can serve your needs in any section of the country. RERC has 13 offices, all in major American cities.

And we're organized to help you in a variety of ways. Joint venture representation. Site selection. Market and financial investment analysis. Appraisals. Real estate investment consultation.

For instance, a major corporation recently purchased $1,000,000 worth of property. Then decided to sell it because their analysis showed that development would not be financially feasible. First, however, they asked us for an opinion. We identified the problem and showed them how the venture could still be profitable.

RERC does not engage in any brokerage or development activity. We always try to serve your best interests objectively.

The men in our Corporate Finance Division know how to bring people together.

Perhaps your firm would like to merge with an existing U.S. business. Or acquire one.

Fine, we think the time is ripe. But we also understand that entry into completely new markets is a complex and major challenge. That's why we're organized to make it as easy as possible for you.

First, our Merger and Acquisition section will help you find a likely American candidate. If we don't already know of one that meets your requirements, we'll go out and help find one for you.

Then, we'll give you a complete and professional analysis of the candidate company's financial position, including future prospects.

Once you're satisfied with your choice, we'll act as your advisor in the negotiations on a discreet, non-disclosure basis. In fact, that's the way we perform all our services for you. Completely confidentially.

Our Corporate Loan Division officers are industry specialists.

We're organized by specific industry, rather than solely by geography. And we have been for 69 years.

So when you're dealing with one of our Loan Officers, you're talking to a man who has special knowledge of the particular U.S. industry you're interested in. And that can speed things up a lot.

Recently, we helped an Asian chemical company and a U.S. firm in the newspaper business form a joint venture to manufacture and market a new photopolymer printing plate. The Asian firm had developed the technology. The U.S. firm had the marketing and management expertise, plus the U.S. contacts. Together they wanted to build a plant in California.

Because we already understood the newspaper industry, we were quick to realize the potential of this joint venture. And as soon as the two companies were ready to go ahead with the venture, we were ready to go ahead with the financing.

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هكذا من الأصل

...up to Test ...g-Acting ...th Drug

...hetic Hormone ...on Ovulation

...Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

...JOLLA, Calif., Nov. 12 ...—A synthetic modifica... ...a brain hormone is to be ...here within the next sev... ...onths as a step toward a ...ly new kind of long-acting ...ontrol drug.

...first tests on humans are ...d to begin early next year, ...d by medical scientists of ...niversity of California at ...iego. The synthetic com... ...was developed in a major ...h program on brain hor... ...by scientists of the Salk ...te here led by Dr. Roger ...nin. The work is sponsor... ...the State Department's ... for International Develop...

...n interview, Dr. Guillemin ...e prime advantage of the ...pproach to contraception ...be that of specifically in... ...ing the human ovulatory ...t a key point. The new ...ch would also involve a ...ting drug that probably ...have to be used only once ...th.

...chemical to be tested was ...nized deliberately to com... ...l the body with a natural ...ne produced in a small ...re deep in the brain called ...pothalamus. This unit of ...ain produces powerful hor... ...that control activities of ...ody's master gland, the ...ry, in releasing other hor... ...that go to all parts of the

Separate Discoveries

...scientific groups in the ...States, working independ... ...of each other, have been ...in discovering, synthesiz... ...d making chemical modifi... ...s of various hypothalamic ...nes. One is Dr. Guillemin's ...The other is led by Dr. ...w V. Schally of the Veterans ...istration Hospital in New ...s.

...e than two years ago Dr. ...y's group isolated and work... ...the chemical structure of ...ain hormone from the hy... ...amus that gives the pitu... ...gland key orders concerning ...ion. The scientists called ...hormone they discovered ...H for luteinizing hormone... ...ing hormone. Its role is to ...e pituitary gland to release ...er hormone called the lu... ...ing hormone, which is a key ...r of the process of ovula...

...r Dr. Guillemin's group re... ...l independently isolating ...working out the chemical ...ure of the same brain hor... ...Their name for it is LRF ...inizing releasing factor.

...inting Found ...Attic Said ...Be a Leonardo

...ME, Nov. 12 (AP).—An oil ...ng found in a cheese mer... ...s attic was identified last ...by an expert for a Rome ...as the work of Renaissance ...r Leonardo da Vinci.

...painting of Christ (50 by ...timeters) had been in the ...of Mariano Bordoni, a 60-...ld cheese store owner in ...ata, a town in central ...He said that he came ...the painting while going ...gh the attic and that it ...have been there over 100

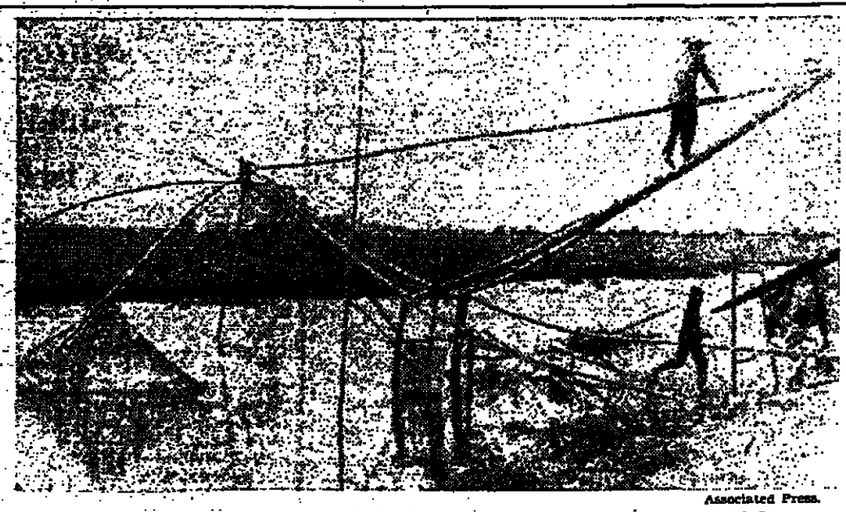
...r a four-month study, ...Mario Painepucci, an art ...t for a Rome court, certi... ...he work as a Da Vinci. He ..."There is no doubt about it. ...guarantee it is the work ...onardo." The cheese mer... ...did not say what he plans ...with the painting.

...rder Fee Bid ...Berlin Mayor

...RLIN, Nov. 12 (AP).—West ...n Mayor Klaus Schuetz de... ...led today that East Ger... ...drop its plan to double ...latory border exchange fees ...West Berlin visitors. ...held out the possibility of ...sions on the subject if the ...nunist administration in ...Berlin does not put into ...fees up to 20 marks for ...day's visit on Nov. 15 as ...unced. ...e money is to be exchanged ...e basis of one West mark for ...East mark, a rate arbitrarily ...sed by the East Germans. ...ern banks give a rate of ...East for one West mark.

Die on Greek Bus

...ILIS, Greece, Nov. 12 (Reu... ...—Fifteen persons were ...ned when a bus swerved off ...road and plunged into the ...riday near here, police said. ...e passengers were saved. The ...as on a scheduled run from ...ns to Kozani in northern ...e.



Associated Press.

IT'S ONLY A MATTER OF BALANCE—Vietnamese peasant woman carefully preparing to lift a huge fishnet from a canal along a roadside in the western Mekong Delta. When she gets to the very top of the ladder, her weight will lift up the net.

Cambodian Insurgents Smash 2 Companies

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 12 (AP). —Khmer Rouge insurgents smashed two Cambodian Army companies that were part of a force trying to recapture the town of Kep on the south coast 85 miles from Phnom Penh, military sources reported today.

The insurgents attacked the government troops at Veal Sbau and Boeung Veng, the sources said. Most of the men in the two companies were reported missing. In addition, a T-28 fighter flying in support of the troops near Kep disappeared in a thunderstorm yesterday, reports said.

In other action, the Cambodian command announced a "vast operation" to break through to the besieged village of Vihear Suor, 12 miles northeast of Phnom Penh. Military sources said helicopters were ferrying troops from the capital into the lowlands south and east of the town.

Col. Am Rong, the command spokesman, said the flooding around Vihear Suor had receded, making the operation possible. Previous attempts to relieve the village were unsuccessful because government troops could only approach along narrow strips of dry land that were easily defended by the insurgents, he said.

Supplies Dropped

Helicopters have not been able to land in Vihear Suor for more than two months to ferry out the wounded or to land supplies. Yesterday, some supplies were dropped from hovering helicopters.

The command also reported a new drive along Highway 38 on the capital's southern defense line. Previous operations along the east-west route have run into well-entrenched opposition.

In South Vietnam, the Saigon command said today that government militiamen protecting the route between the Mekong Delta and the capital repulsed a Viet Cong attack yesterday. Four government soldiers and 28 Viet Cong were reported killed in the battle 50 miles southwest of Saigon.

Military spokesman Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien also said reinforced government forces were inching toward Bu Bong, Bu Prang and Dak Song on the Cambodian border. The North Vietnamese captured the three positions last week in a campaign to open a supply route to Viet Cong strongholds north of Saigon.

Col. Hien labeled as "entirely untrue and a complete fabrication" Viet Cong charges that government planes bombed the Communist-held town of Logo, 70 miles northwest of Saigon. The Viet Cong said yesterday that dozens of persons were killed and wounded in a government "extermination bombing" of the town, located on the border with Cambodia.

The Viet Cong said it was demanding an investigation by the International Commission for Control and Supervision.

Blacks Set Afire White Husband of Negro Woman

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Nov. 12 (AP).—A white man and his black wife were abducted by 11 black men yesterday and taken to an apartment where the husband was doused with a flammable fluid and set afire, police said today. They gave this account:

Brian Barfield, 33, of Fort Lauderdale, and his wife, Jeraldine, 26, were driving along a city street last night when a car pulled alongside and a man pointed a gun at them, forcing them to stop.

Another car pulled up behind the Barfields, who were blindfolded and driven to an apartment. There, the husband was bound with electrical cord, doused with an unidentified liquid and set ablaze. His wife was held captive but unharmed.

The Barfields were later ordered to leave and found their car outside. Mrs. Barfield drove her husband to Holy Cross Hospital, where he was admitted in serious condition with third-degree burns of an arm, his right leg and his back.

Police said that judging from remarks made to the couple while they were held captive, the attack was racially motivated.

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At Least 13 Persons Injured

Bombing Wave Rocks Belfast; 2 Protestant Groups Banned

BELFAST, Nov. 12 (UPI).—One of the most intensive bombing waves ever to hit Belfast struck Catholic targets today.

Amid the bombings, Northern Ireland Secretary William Whitelaw issued a decree outlawing two more Protestant extremist groups—the Ulster Freedom Fighters and the Red Hand Commandos.

The two guerrilla groups joined the Irish Republican Army and the Protestant extremist Ulster Volunteer Force on Northern Ireland's outlawed list.

Police said at least 13 persons were slightly injured in the wave of attacks, which began before dawn and continued through the day.

5 Pubs Hit

Bomb-laden cars exploded outside five pubs in Catholic neighborhoods and near the downtown headquarters of the Social Democratic and Labor party, Northern Ireland's main Catholic party, police said. The pubs were wrecked and nearby buildings damaged.

Ten persons were hurt in the blast near the SDLP headquarters, which occurred during the morning rush hour. Three others were slightly injured in the car bomb blast outside Farrell's Bar in the Catholic Ormeau Road.

A UFF spokesman later called Belfast newspapers admitting responsibility for the bombings and claiming the campaign would continue at least until Christmas. Security forces accepted the claim as genuine. They fear that if violence against Catholics continues, it will provoke a resurgence of IRA activity and an end to the cease-fire which the IRA's Marxist Official wing has observed for more than a year.

A British Army spokesman said of today's bombing wave: "In one case a suspect bomb was spotted and the area cleared, but in the others we had no warning. It is nothing short of a miracle that no one was killed."

Another bomb-laden car exploded on the Lifford Bridge at the border, forcing the closure of the bridge and the road between Lifford in the Irish Republic and Strabane in Northern Ireland, police said.

Italian Police Probe Origin of 'Getty' Ear

ROME, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Police doctors examining a human ear to try to determine if it belonged to missing J. Paul Getty 3d today requested his medical records—if any—from London.

Rome police asked Interpol, the international police organization, to check all London hospitals where the 17-year-old grandson of the American oil millionaire may have been treated in the past.

The records, especially any related to blood type, would help police scientists identify the ear's origins.

The ear, along with a lock of hair, arrived in the offices of a Rome newspaper two days ago with a note from alleged kidnappers of young Getty saying the ear belonged to the youth.

Gail Harris, the youth's mother, last spoke with the alleged kidnappers a week ago, friends of the family said. The callers demanded that Miss Harris meet them alone at an undisclosed place in Rome with two billion lire ($3.5 million) but she refused.

Held Up by Strikes

The ear, which had been mailed from Naples and had been held up for two weeks due to postal strikes, was being examined to determine whether it was taken from a living person and, secondly, whether it could be actually from young Getty.

Miss Harris, a former movie actress, said the hair in the mailed package was definitely that of her son. She also said she was "80 or 90 percent" certain that the ear was also her son's.

Young Getty disappeared July 9. His mother first received word of his whereabouts several days later in a note which said that he had been kidnapped.

After more than a week of waiting, young Getty's mother received a telephone call asking for about three billion lire ($5 million).

The millionaire grandfather refused to pay anything toward a ransom and Miss Harris, along with her former husband J. Paul Getty jr., made a counteroffer of 150 million lire ($250,000).

However, the kidnappers made no reply to the offer.

Grandfather Adamant

GUILDFORD, England, Nov. 12 (AP).—Mr. Getty today said that he still does not intend to pay a huge ransom for his grandson.

The 80-year-old tycoon said through a spokesman at his mansion near here that he had not changed his position that he has 14 other grandchildren and "he must consider and think about their welfare as well."

There are times when your husband isn't quite himself after a business trip.



You may wonder what's so tough about a business trip. Well, your husband rushes to the Airport with a dozen projects on his mind. Tries to prepare his thoughts while coping with foreign languages, customs, money.

Then he faces the usual interminable meetings. Insoluble problems. And right in the middle of everything, has to fly off to still another problem. No wonder he comes home a little unnerved.

At least he has one thing going for him. Air France. We understand how difficult his life can be. So we do everything we can to make the time he spends with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.

That means a real consideration for his needs. Service and entertainment when he wants it. Or peace and quiet if he's trying to work.

With Air France it's simply a question of *savoir-vivre*. So that your husband comes home a little more like himself.

AIR FRANCE



Air France understands

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Tuesday, November 13, 1973

Diplomacy Triumphant

The governments of Israel and Egypt have met in face-to-face negotiation and signed a mutually binding contractual agreement to resolve their military confrontation. Such a statement, unthinkable for most of the past two decades, would have been laughed off the page had it been made as a prediction just six short weeks ago. Today it is historical fact.

The six-point accord, reached through the mediation of Secretary of State Kissinger, contains positive elements to justify optimism for the future, and less promising features which stand as warning signals for problems and misunderstandings to come.

President Sadat gains access, through a UN supply corridor, to his encircled Third Army. This had been a festering sore on his leadership far more virulent than many Israelis and outsiders had realized; the collapse of the Third Army could have had fatal repercussions for Mr. Sadat's standing with the rest of his forces.

Israel gains the promise of a prisoner release, an emotive and explosive issue affecting Premier Golda Meir's standing with her fractious electorate. Sunday's accord settled only half this problem, however, for Syria also holds Israeli prisoners and so far Damascus has refused to be budged into the emerging diplomatic framework. This inhumane truculence on Syria's part urgently demands resolution.

* * *

For the longer term an ironic reversal has taken place in Arab and Israeli attitudes toward negotiating a political settlement. Mr. Sadat is eagerly pressing for a peace conference, as if he had been packed and ready to go all along. So far other Arab governments, which were so long pledged never to negotiate with Israel or make peace with the Zionist state, have kept silent about this astonishing shift of position. Egyptian diplomats are apparently fanning out to explain Cairo's new interest in diplomacy as a more viable means than military conquest to regain the territories lost to Israel in 1967.

Now it is the Israelis, champions of peace negotiations from the start, who seem apprehensive as the path to the conference room is marked out. The Israeli leadership also has a tactical reason for wanting to move slowly right now—the imminence of national elections on Dec. 31. Mrs. Meir and her Labor party are already under intense political pressure from the hard-line opposition, which roundly condemns the conduct of the October war, and is deeply fearful of the concessions which may now be required. Mrs. Meir specifically warned Secretary Kissinger that if negotiations became too intense before the elections, a new Israeli government might take office and be far more rigid on peace terms than the incumbents.

The nations of the Middle East—and the world—were well served by the U.S. diplomatic team of Secretary Kissinger and Assistant Secretary Joseph Sisco. It was Mr. Sisco who doggedly kept minding the emotions and power factors of the Middle East year after year, often seeming to understand the nuances of both sides' sensitivities better than they understood themselves. Mr. Kissinger's towering authority and sense of bargaining psychology created a contact between Arabs and Israelis for the first time in 24 years.

Diplomacy has not yet brought peace to the Middle East, nor could outside forces succeed in imposing any genuine peace. It is the longtime belligerents who are opening their own new era, who are finally answering former Secretary Rogers's appeal to stop shooting and start talking.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Action on Mr. Ford

The issue of the presidential succession becomes more urgent as Mr. Nixon's authority diminishes daily in the face of even more unanswered questions about his conduct in office. The continuity of government is clearly the paramount concern as Congress considers the nomination of Rep. Gerald Ford to the vice-presidency. Swift and single-minded attention to the filling of that glaring vacancy is inseparable from governmental stability.

The need for expeditious action does not in any way diminish congressional responsibility to weigh Mr. Ford's personal record and his capacity to fill the office. To do less would be to deal lightly with the nation's future, but to do more—to let, for example, partisan considerations enter into the verdict—would be as great a threat to the orderly continuation of government.

It is true but irrelevant that Mr. Ford would not be the choice of those who voted for Mr. Nixon's opponent in 1972, nor of many Democrats who crossed party lines to give Mr. Nixon his historic plurality, nor of many thoughtful Republicans who are more interested in quality than in partisanship. Those who believe, as does this newspaper, that the President has by his extraordinary misuse of his powers destroyed his capacity to govern cannot, however, claim the right to choose his successor. The 25th Amendment gives the President that right, subject to the consent of Congress.

The recent memory of the Agnew disaster obviously dictates scrupulous attention to questions of personal integrity. The complexity of the modern presidency calls for concern over a candidate's past accomplishments and his potential for sound judgment.

The Nixon experience, however, also underscores the importance of qualities that give assurance of a return to an open presidency obedient to the Constitution. The next vice-president therefore must be expected to understand the difference between executive privilege and executive arrogance. He must acknowledge that law and order must always be compatible with the Bill of Rights. He must willingly concede that "inherent" rights belong to the people, not the President. He must know that no man can faithfully execute the laws if he believes himself above the law.

Although we find many flaws of omission and commission in Mr. Ford's political record and exercise of leadership, it is ultimately on the basis of these fundamental questions, along with those of personal integrity, that Congress must rule on his fitness for the presidential succession. Applying those criteria, free of partisanship, to the President's choice, Congress should move rapidly to pass on the Ford nomination. The state of the presidency brooks no delay.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Oil Weapon and Europe

Europe and Japan are the main targets of the Arab countries which, by curtailing their oil production by 25 percent, are expecting to create such disturbance in the West that America will be forced to make concessions in the Mideast crisis. ...But the cut in our supplies will not result from technical difficulties: it will be the consequence of the strategy perfected by the Arab countries to get the Mideast crisis solved according to their wishes. Through Europe and Japan, America is of course the target, but the Arabs know they have less leverage on America than on its allies. They thus expect to create dissensions within the West serious enough to make Washington fear a disruption of its alliance and decide to forsake Israel. ...The Europeans, including the French, must know that, whatever their ties with the Arabs, they can't avoid the backmail exercised by the Arabs. The ostrich-like reaction to this blackmail is criminal, because it postpones decisions which should have been made long ago and which in any case cannot be further postponed. ...Europe must diversify its energy resources and work out a common policy for energy....

—From Combat (Paris).

Mideast Peace Chances

The greatest obstacle to peace hitherto has been the humiliation of the Arab armies. This time, with Egyptians still in control of part of Sinai, at the end of an indecisive engagement, the Arabs are in a position to negotiate. Already there are suggestions of a peace conference in Geneva in December, an idea which would have seemed unthinkable three weeks ago. In the cease-fire agreement signed Sunday and in the Security Council's Resolution 242 (a careful document which... is conspicuously even-handed) there exists the basis of a lasting settlement.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 13, 1898

WASHINGTON.—So excited is the President over the killing of Negroes by whites in South Carolina, that he has determined to send federal troops in case there should be any renewal of bloodshed. He will not wait to hear from the governor, but will act on his own initiative. This may cause serious trouble between the state and federal governments. All the evidence shows that whites wantonly shot down Negroes simply because they voted for the Republican ticket. Public feeling in the disturbed districts is in a very excited condition and no surprise would be caused by a fresh outbreak.

Fifty Years Ago

November 13, 1923

MUNICH.—The Bavarian Fascist leader, Hitler, was arrested last night at the country home of Frau Hansstaengel, near Staffelsee. The police followed Hitler to the model farm which is Frau Hansstaengel's hobby. There they confirmed their suspicions that he had taken refuge. After the scattering of the revolutionaries in Munich by the police and Reichswehr, the leader of the lost Fascist cause was reported wounded, but the fact is now revealed that he only suffered a dislocated shoulder by falling. It is generally believed here that Hitler will be held in the lightest custody and will soon be released.



'Well, Yes, It Does Break the Monotony of the Desert Landscape.'

Light in the Dark

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—President Nixon is reportedly planning one last effort to dispose of what he calls "the deplorable Watergate matter." He may make himself available to Sen. Sam Ervin's committee for questions. He may publish the version of the White House tapes prepared by his secretary, Rose Mary Woods. He may put out a white paper answering a whole range of charges, from the Watergate cover-up to his challenged tax deductions.

Any of those steps might have had a decisive effect at an earlier stage of this Nixon crisis. Now they will surely be seen as too late and too little. No unilateral act by the President can satisfy the public feeling that Sen. Robert Dole, the former Republican chairman, has characterized as a demand for "light in the dark corners and shadows of our national dilemma."

It is clear to just about everyone by now that the most effective engine for unearthing the facts is a special prosecutor. The Ervin committee has performed an important function, and other inquiries have their role. But investigation by the proven process of law—prosecutor and grand jury operating within the framework of the courts—is most likely to discover the truth.

Need Dramatized

The dismissal of Archibald Cox, and what we have learned about it subsequently, dramatizes the need for the prosecutor and the investigation to be totally independent of the President.

As far back as last July 23, former Attorney General Elliot Richardson has now testified, White House chief of staff Alexander Haig warned him that "the President wants a tight line drawn, and no further mistakes, or we'll get rid of Cox."

There were other warnings. With the firing of Cox on Oct. 20, Nixon plainly hoped to be rid of the whole special prosecution staff —and the whole idea—for good.

Public reaction overwhelmed that hope. Nixon has been forced to accept another special prosecutor. The new man, Leon Jaworski, has made a fine first impression on Washington generally and on the old Cox staff in particular. But the lurking problem of independence is still there.

Right now, for example, the public outcry is likely to help Jaworski get "presidential documents" that Cox never could. But if Jaworski keeps asking—will the White House lawyers love him in January as they do in November? The essential in this enterprise is tenacity.

Rules Dodged

Cox was assured independence by rules formally written into the Code of Federal Regulations. They were dodged—whether legally is a question—by repealing on Oct. 23, retroactive to Oct. 21 and then reissuing them in slightly different form on Nov. 2. Jaworski will not find much assurance in that history.

The intent of the proposal before Congress for a statutory special prosecutor is to put him, whoever he is, beyond the control of the President. Various bills would have the prosecutor appointed by the courts, or at any rate restrain his removal by the President.

The legislation is at the point of decision in House and Senate committees. There it has encountered objections that raise fundamental questions about the seriousness of everyone's intention to shine light into the dark corners.

The main objection, at least on the surface, is constitutional. The Constitution happens to say, explicitly, that "Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, the courts of law, or in the heads of departments." But the objectors say that that language is overriden by the Constitution's unstated general assumption about separation of powers.

"It is impossible to believe," Acting Attorney General Robert Bork testified, "that as an afterthought, and without discussion, the Framers carelessly destroyed the principle of separation of powers they had so painstakingly worked out in the course of their deliberations." If the courts could appoint a special prosecutor, Bork argued, then Congress could decide to administer the criminal law itself, or other horrors could follow.

A considerable number of constitutional scholars have examined these arguments now, and overwhelmingly rejected them. Indeed, many regard the constitutional objections as flimsy.

For one thing, it's hardly cricket to read actual words out of the Constitution by saying that "it is impossible to believe" the Framers meant them. Words still come before inferences—not least, one would think, in an administration supposedly devoted to "strict construction" of the Constitution.

Secondly, the argument as summarized by Bork confuses the power of appointment with the power to perform the functions at issue. The President appoints federal judges. Does anyone regard that as a violation of the separation of powers? Of course not, because he does not and cannot carry out traditional functions after appointing them.

Finally, as the last example shows, separation of powers in the American Constitution is not a notion of neat and totally distinct packages. The idea rather is a system of sometimes overlapping, even conflicting authority.

The constitutional purpose, as Justice Brandeis once said, was "not to promote efficiency but to preclude the exercise of arbitrary power." It would be ironic to put it mildly to say that a principle designed to avoid arbitrary power requires presidential appointment of a prosecutor to investigate the President.

The constitutional argument is so strained that there has to be a suspicion of underlying political objection. But Republicans in Congress should think very carefully before opposing meaningful measures to assure the special prosecutor independence. In the long run their advantage, as well as public integrity, surely lies in insistence on a genuine, unfettered search for the truth.

—Letters—

Nixon the Victim

This letter is a plea to other Americans living abroad who feel, as I do, that President Nixon is the victim of a vendetta which threatens to bring down the prestige and power of the United States.

I ask them to write to someone like Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., stating their reasons for wanting to keep a united front against the powers who would like to see America (and Israel in its wake) destroyed.

I am not a Jew but justice and humanity demand that the courageous state of Israel be supported and not allowed to go out of existence because of oil-hungry Europeans.

ELEANOR PERREAU.
Paris.

I was taught that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and in my opinion, considering the world we live in, had there not been considerable bugging during the last presidential election, someone would have been extremely remiss in their duty. Look back at the 1968 Chicago convention—look back a little to the Weathermen planting bombs!

No doubt some of the bugging was "ill-advised" but to me the idea that it is a scandal is completely out of reason. The press have consistently made headlines out of unbelievable trivia. I do not approve of everything Nixon has done, but I do not see him as depicted by our media—I see him as a man with the weight of the world on his shoulders and with a pack of yapping jackals at his heels!

MILDRED L. DAVENPORT.
Paris.

Bernard Levin From London:

...Would you expect Van Cleef & Arpels to remain unchanged if it was taken over by Gimbels?

LONDON—Is nothing sacred? It seems not. For if it were, last week's dreadful announcement that the monarchy was to be abolished, the queen deported and Buckingham Palace turned into a bowling alley could never have been made.

Well, no it isn't quite as bad as that; the throne stands secure. But that's about all that does, for the news that rang like a knell across so many years of English social history was very nearly as sensational; it was that a takeover bid had been made for Harrods, and by Boots, at that, and that the family shareholders in Harrods had announced that they were entirely in favor of the merger and were selling out.

I suppose I had better explain. Harrods is, and has been for as long as anybody can remember, the biggest, poshest and most famous department store in Britain. Imagine Saks, Tiffany, Lord & Taylor and Bergdorf Goodman all rolled into one, with Hammacher Schlemmer and Abercrombie & Fitch thrown in; create a reverent hush, as of a church in a fashionable district, throughout the entire premises; ensure that at least two dozen titled persons are shopping there at any one time; block the street outside with Rolls-Royces; and you have some idea of Harrods. Now Harrods is only one in a vast chain that covers the country from end to end, run by a group called the House of Fraser; but Harrods is the only one of their countless shops that most people could name, and although it only accounts for a comparatively small proportion of the group's turnover, it accounts for most of its prestige. And now Boots, in making an offer for the whole retailing side of the House of Fraser, is apparently about to swallow Harrods.

Not So Classy

Boots? Well, Boots is, in its way, as famous as Harrods, but by no means—oh, by no means—so classy. Boots started life as a retail druggist: "Boots, the Cash Chemists," was their slogan. They have since diversified into a huge retail conglomerate, having swallowed several other chains on the way, and the news that it was to be Boots of all institutions, that would swallow Harrods was greeted with a variety of expressions of disbelief and horror that can all be summed up in the icy comment of one of the lady assistants at Harrods: "I turned down a job with Boots," she said, "because I thought they didn't have enough class, and now it seems I am going to be working for them after all."

The merger has not yet gone through, and there are a number of hurdles it has to cross before it does. We have a Monopolies Commission, for instance, and the government has powers (which it will almost certainly exercise) to refer the proposal to that body—though it is only fair to add that, if the past performance of the Monopolies Commission is anything to go by, it will probably approve the merger with no more than a few polite expressions of anxiety. (Boots will no doubt be asked to give assurance that Harrods will remain inviolate, its floorwalkers in the frock coats, its doorman in top hat and its delivery vans their sedate dark green, and no doubt give such assurance readily; yet the methods and policies of Boots are far removed from those of Harrods—would you expect Van Cleef & Arpels to remain unchanged if it was taken over by Gimbels?

English shops—some of them anyway—do seem to take on a character that becomes woven inextricably into the social fabric of England. I remember a couple of years ago writing a column here about the demise of Gamages—the great London store that the working class, as Harrods was the one for the nobs—the important part it had played in forming the character of Selfridge's shopping. The same is true about of Harrods, though as a matter of fact Harrods for some time now has not been quite what some once was; it has been selling itself. This sort of gewgaws that would have not have got past the commissionaire. All the same, the liberties named conjured up, even if not but *millions who had never set* the place, a whole world was whole attitude, a whole image Britain's class structure.

Ghost Lingers On

Gamages has gone, though of course pale ghost of it lingers on, with what are said to be temporary premises elsewhere in London, while the original site (which is to contain a new store embodying in the building going up there) is made ready; but nobody really believes that a new Gamages will or can be the same as the old. Likewise, Harrods; whatever assurances Boots give in good faith, nobody believes that 10 years from now, say, Harrods will be anything like its old self.

Which leaves only Selfridges. Selfridges is to the middle class what Gamages was to the working ers and Harrods to the toffs: the place where they felt at home, neither underdressed nor overdressed. Selfridges, as a matter of fact, has altered vastly in the last few years; though oddly enough, though its style has changed a lot, its essential character seems to remain, and it still aims at the same slice of the community. (It has opened a boutique for the young, of course, but then so did Harrods, after a good deal of heart-searching.) But it only remains now for Selfridges to be taken over by, say, Coca-Cola or Kellogg's, and the world really will have come to an end.

Europe's Failure

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS.—The failure of Western Europe in the latest Mideast crisis is particularly striking to me in view of a visit I have just made to Cairo. For the Europeans paid oil blackmail in a visible way bound to inspire further Arab demands.

They also excluded themselves entirely from the diplomacy of the cease-fire and possible settlement. So the Mideast crisis provides a case study in how not to bring Europe back into the world arena.

The paying of oil blackmail was especially evident in the resolution put out by the nine European Common Market countries a week ago. Among other things, the Nine gave the wet mitten to Holland, which, for the same noble reasons that inspired the Dutch wartime resistance to the Nazis, had refused to pay oil blackmail. In a sharp break with the community spirit of the Common Market, the other eight refused to make bits of their own oil stocks available to compensate for Arab retribution against the Dutch.

Before that the Europeans had divorced themselves entirely from the American effort to match Soviet supplies to the Arab states with assistance to Israel. Except for Portugal, all the NATO countries denied overflight rights to the planes of the American airlift. Britain even refused to allow American reconnaissance planes to use its Mediterranean bases.

Weakness Noted

The Arabs, not surprisingly, interpreted the European reaction as an expression of total weakness. It was even reported in Cairo—quite falsely I found out here in Paris where the weather has been fine—that Europe was in the grip of a cold spell. The Common Market resolution was seen as a mere apple-polishing device. "The Europeans," one official close to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt told me, "are running around trying to collect good conduct certificates from us." Given that attitude, it is hard to believe the oil weapon will not be used to extract still further concessions.

Since the Europeans had played no part in containing the Russian push, moreover, there was no opening for them in the diplomatic follow-through. President Sadat and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger tied up their deal on a cease-fire and future peace conference without even keeping the Europeans informed. About the only concession to form was a dinner invitation extended to four leading European ambassadors for the final banquet offered to Mr. Kissinger in Cairo.

Since the Europeans were totally innocent of what was going on they could hardly even make conversation. As one of the European ambassadors said of the occasion: "The company included 10 Egyptians, five Americans and four European imbeciles."

The absence of the Europeans from the Mideast scene is perhaps not so tragic. But getting the Europeans to play a more responsible role in other matters is important. So it is useful to ask what went wrong in the Near East.

The answer, I believe, is that Europe is belatedly paying the price of Gen. de Gaulle. At the general's insistence, progress towards joint political institutions was arrested in favor of a Europe of individual states. Inevitably these states now jockey for position one against another—whether in dealing with the Near East or with the Soviet Union.

Moreover, the fight to get by the French veto exhausted British interest in the European community. Prime Minister Edward Heath has to seek immediate dividends from Europe. To have as a first consequence of the new association an oil shortage and rationing would have made joining Europe look like a total failure. So Mr. Heath has been under the strongest pressure to pay any price for oil the Arabs demanded.

What all this suggests is that it does no good simply to lecture the Europeans on their responsibilities. The right American tactic is to begin anew the slow, painful and dull work of fostering European unity. That responsibility should be felt with particular keenness by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. For after all he played no small part in lending respectability to the Gaullist follies which have done so much to reduce Europe to its present pitiable condition.

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ussia Renews Its Support
or Nixon in Pravda Article

OSCOW, Nov. 12 (UPI).—The et Union today indicated its wed support of President Nixby means of a Pravda article ing a denunciation of those ing for his resignation or imchment because of the ergate scandal.

e Communist party newser indirectly characterized persons as rude, revengeful, sponsible and small in num-

llowing the frequent Soviet ffice, Pravda made its views wn by quoting someone else, in this case U.S. Commerce Secretary Frederick B. Dent.

The newspaper carried a Tass dispatch from New York saying Mr. Dent had criticized "those American circles and press organs which in connection with the Watergate affair subject President Nixon to rude attacks."

'Detriment' Seen

The report quoted Mr. Dent as saying: "This shameful, scandalous campaign causes us much detriment."

Tass said Mr. Dent emphasized that proceedings against the President were demanded by only a few congressmen because there was "'no foundation' for proceedings."

The report said: "Those who insist on the President's resignation before his term of office expires are called by Dent a 'revengeful and irresponsible group.'"

The first mention in the Soviet press of the possibility of impeachment proceedings against Mr. Nixon was 10 days ago in the weekly international affairs magazine, Novoye Vremya.

It followed the strain in Soviet-American relations which developed when President Nixon ordered U.S. troops on alert because of the Middle East war. Mr. Nixon said he took the action because of indications the Russians might unilaterally intervene.

Until that time, the Russians had avoided reporting anything unfavorable about Mr. Nixon.

After the alert, which the Soviet Union said was aimed at intimidating them, there were several critical reports and straight reporting of an unfavorable nature about Mr. Nixon.

Pravda quoted foreign press reports suggesting Mr. Nixon ordered the alert to divert attention from his domestic political troubles.

Diplomatic sources attributed the change in Soviet press policy toward Mr. Nixon to anger over several aspects of the U.S. handling of the Middle East crisis. They said the Kremlin was particularly annoyed by American failure to get Israel to respect the initial United Nations cease-fire order.

ass Escape
oiled at Jail
n Amsterdam

MSTERDAM, Nov. 12 (Reu-).—A Frenchman, a Dutchand an Iranian leaped from roof of an Amsterdam jail in escape attempt last night but Dutchman broke his legs in ing and the commotion raised alarm.

wo other men—London strip-e club-owner James Humys and an Israeli bank robber, Zada—were recaptured before could jump off the roof.

ate today, the French prisr was still missing. The dian was picked up in a café the jail.

umphreys, 43, is awaiting an eal, due to be heard in the reme court in The Hague orrow, against British moves extradite him in connection various charges that include mpted murder.

ll five men had hidden in an sed cell from which they ched a roof by smashing a dow and sawing through bars, olice spokesman said.

Ghost Li Guard Alerts Police

he plan was to drop into a rby alley. Unluckily for them, police spokesman said, a prisguard lived beside the alley alerted police in time to seize last two while they were still the roof.

olice said Zada faces a 20-sentence in Israel for armed bery. Police shot him in a car se after he had robbed a bank e last May.

he missing Frenchman, whose ne was given as Shadeddine rbi, 34, had been jailed for ee bank robberies last year.

he Dutchman, 34, was not ntified.

rance Launches
rice-Information
rive on Inflation

ARIS, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Telling sumers that they should be ing 30 francs for a kilogram quality sirloin and one franc a kilo of carrots, the French ernment today launched an rmation campaign in the ted press and on radio and vision in its effort to brake ring food prices.

strike by fruit and vegetable ers, a protest triggered by price controls, went into its h day. Neighborhood nuris were to decide tomorrow ning whether to continue the ion.

ruit and vegetable wholeers said today that the strike s leaving 10 million francs th of perishable produce tied They said they were plang to take their produce dily to Paris streets for sale.

he president of the wholesale ociation at the big Rungis rket said that 3,000 tons of lchokes, grapes, radishes, ssels sprouts, bananas and atoes would have to be own away within 48 hours.



United Press International.

Pope Paul and Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski.

Pope Meets Polish Foreign Chief Who Urged Warsaw-Vatican Ties

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 12 (AP).—Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski met today with Pope Paul VI and expressed his government's "goodwill" toward establishing relations with the Holy See, the Vatican announced.

Pope Paul responded with satisfaction, the Vatican statement said.

The two met in the Pope's private library for 50 minutes in the first meeting between the Pontiff and an official of Warsaw's Communist government.

Mr. Olszowski surprised the Vatican several months ago when he announced before the UN General Assembly that his government would welcome relations.

The Vatican is known to want formal ties with Warsaw. According to Vatican statistics, 30 million of Poland's 32 million citizens are Roman Catholics.

A Vatican spokesman said the Pope and Mr. Olszowski also discussed international and European problems, and the foreign minister noted actions by the Vatican in behalf of peace.

Thieves Take Tires, Neglect Rembrandt

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12 (AP).—Thieves broke into a parked automobile Saturday and stole its stereo equipment and tires.

But they overlooked a small package sitting on the floorboard. In it was a Rembrandt etching worth about $7,000, said Lewis C. Williams, the car's owner and president of the board of the Cleveland Museum of Art. Mr Williams told police the etching was a family heirloom he was taking to the museum for examination.

Interests of Society Are Foremost

Fellow Workers Act as Judges in Chinese Divorce Disputes

By Ian Stewart

CANTON, China, Nov. 12 (NYT).—After Mrs. Li, a woman in her late 30s, was given special responsibilities as an official of a rural production brigade in Kwangtung Province, her husband decided that he wanted a divorce.

He took his case not to a court but to the production brigade mediation committee, a body elected from and by his fellow workers, where he complained that his wife was neglecting her housework and giving less time to care of their children.

Members of the production brigade testified that, while it was true that Mrs. Li was doing less housework, she was carrying out important duties for the brigade. Accordingly, the husband was in the wrong and after "education and criticism," he withdrew his divorce suit.

This account of a divorce hearing in China was related in an interview here with three senior judicial officials of Kwangtung Province, of which Canton is the capital. During the meeting, the officials gave a detailed account of both the civil and criminal judicial process in China.

The discussion ranged from the policy adopted toward criminals —"leniency toward those who confess and severity toward those who resist"—to property settlement—"property is divided fairly and reasonably on a basis of taking care of children and women."

Fewer Lawyers

Most of the information was supplied by Hsueh Pao-hua, a graduate of the National Political Science and Law School in Peking, who said that the number of practicing lawyers in China was declining because the trend was for "the masses to solve their own problems." He added that most civil disputes in China were resolved through mediation committees, which had been set up at the production-brigade level in the countryside and the street-committee level in urban areas.

Mr. Hsueh said the mediation committee system was a simple and convenient method of resolving disputes because people did not have to go long distances to get a hearing and therefore production was not severely disrupted. He said that if a mediation committee made a ruling contrary to the laws or the policies of the Communist party or the government, it could be reversed by the courts.

If a mediation committee decides in a divorce case that the marriage cannot be saved, the parties go to the district or commune Revolutionary Committee to register their legal separation.

"However, divorce is not granted lightly," Mr. Hsueh said. "The Revolutionary Committee examines the case and determines whether the marriage can be saved through reasoning and education."

A divorce is not granted, he said, if the husband is influenced by "male chauvinist tendencies" or the "bourgeois idea of getting himself a new wife."

In the case of Mr. Li, if he had been dissatisfied with the outcome of his application before the mediation committee, he had the right to bring it before a court, Mr. Hsueh said.

Disputes are generally resolved in a manner that takes more account of the welfare of the state than that of the individual, who is expected to place his social responsibilities before personal considerations. However, the Kwangtung officials said that in divorce cases the courts considered whether "feeling" existed between husband and wife.

Discussing criminal cases, Mr. Hsueh said that capital punishment was imposed on persons who engaged in espionage or who committed murder. He asserted that there were "very few" cases of murder in China.

He said that the Chinese asked criminals to work at manual labor to create wealth for the people instead of having them "just idle away their time."

Mr. Hsueh declared: "Punishment is a means of dealing with criminals, but our goal is to reform them. Past experience has testified that eventually a majority of criminals can be reformed."

After Chief Rival, Ecevit, Fails

Demirel Trying to Form Regime in Turkey

ANKARA, Nov. 12 (UPI).—President Fahri Koruturk asked former premier Suleyman Demirel today to try to form a new government following the failure of his chief political rival.

Mr. Demirel, whose Justice party polled the second highest vote in the Oct. 14 general elections, told newsmen that he intended to go ahead with the task despite its difficulties.

"There can be no refusal," he said. "I have been assigned a duty and I will carry it out."

Mr. Koruturk turned to Mr. Demirel after his first choice, Republican People's party leader Bulent Ecevit, reported last Wednesday that he had failed to form a coalition government. His left-of-center party had won 185 parliament seats—the most of any party, but not enough to govern alone in the 450-member National Assembly.

Ousted After 6 Years

Mr. Demirel, 49, who was premier from 1965 to 1971, when he was ousted in an army coup, stands to the right of Mr. Ecevit. Political sources said that he could be expected to seek support from all other right-of-center groups, including the Moslem-based National Salvation party, which caused Mr. Ecevit's failure by refusing to join a coalition under him. Mr. Demirel's party has 148 seats, and a right-of-center coalition could muster 254 votes.

President Koruturk is believed to have asked Mr. Demirel to form his new government as soon as possible to end a political crisis which is harming the nation's economy.

The state budget must be approved before the end of the year. This could legally be done by the outgoing government of Premier Naim Talu, since the state planning agency has already worked out the main outlines of the budget. But political experts said that a budget prepared by a caretaker government might run into considerable difficulties in parliament later.

Despite 2 Rivals, U.S. Is Top Source Of China's Wheat

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—The United States continues to be the largest foreign supplier of wheat to the People's Republic of China in this fiscal year, despite recent large sales by Australia and Canada, the Agriculture Department said yesterday.

A report by the department's Foreign Agricultural Service said that China is importing about 6.5 million tons of wheat—about 240 million bushels—from all sources in the current fiscal year, with U.S. sources providing about four million tons, or 148 million bushels.

No large commitments have been made by China for U.S. wheat beyond the June 30, 1974, end of the fiscal year. China has purchased about 12.9 million bushels for delivery during the 1974-75 marketing year, but that is a small amount compared with big, long-term sales announced by Australia and Canada.

Canada's agreement calls for the delivery in 1974, 1975 and 1976 of between 4.9 million and 6.1 million metric tons, about 179 million to 224 million bushels. Australia has sold 4.7 million tons, about 173 million bushels, for the next three years.

China has, however, emerged as one of the largest customers of American farmers and is expected to buy more than $1 billion worth of U.S. agricultural products in 1973-74. That would make China second only to Japan as a single-country buyer of U.S. farm goods.

oviet Economists Promote
J.S.-Style Research Groups

By Theodore Shabad

EW YORK, Nov. 12 (NYT).—aking a leaf from American porate experience, the Soviet ion is fostering the founding research-based corporations to ed innovation in an economy t has not kept up with techogical advances in the West.

he new state-controlled ations are part of a continuing nomic management reform deed to inject new vigor and dibility into the centrally plan-system.

wider introduction of the v entities, known by the Rusns as "research and produc-n associations," was urged reitly in Pravda by V. Petrovsky, d of the Department of the nization and Economics of ce rch and Development in State Committee on Science Technology.

The "associations" recall the usands of research-oriented upanies that have become a nificant factor on the Amerindustrial scene since the 0s, particularly in such with industries as electronics chemicals. In contrast to duct-oriented companies, they us on research and developnt, carrying new products ough the evaluation and test stages.

ike their counterparts in the ited States, the Soviet groups are expected to speed the process of introducing potentially valuable inventions into industry. The move is part of a major Soviet effort to catch up with industrial innovations in recent decades in the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

The Soviet Union, with its rigid system of industrial ministeries, had found that despite its huge national investment in research and development, applied research and production were poorly coordinated and development was so slow that innovations were often outdated by the time they reached the production stage.

Although the research-and-production concept was officially endorsed at the policy-making 24th Congress of the Soviet Communist party in 1971, the introduction of the new type of organization has also been slowed by bureaucratic inertia.

The Pravda article called for more systematic use of the concept as part of an economic reform that is placing all managerial control in a system of middle-level corporations. The government ministries, which had directed the detailed operations of industry, are now to concentrate on long-term planning and investment policies.

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ART MARKET

The Impact of the EEC

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IHT).—It wasn't an auspicious start.

Knut Günther, 30, of Frankfurt, Germany, says quite frankly that he didn't sell a thing from his first exhibition, last December, at his new Paris gallery (43 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 8).

The inaugural show of contemporary Polish graphics and glass was the suggestion of German consular authorities, he points out. Günther's Paris début went virtually unnoticed by fellow *brocanteurs* (secondhand dealers). Chances are, however, that their indifference may soon give way to attentiveness, if not concern.

Günther recently opened a show (through Dec. 5) of art objects from the 1920s. There is lacquer work-bowls, vases and panels—by Jean Dunand, Marcel Wolfers and Jacques Nam. Also in the show is an illuminated glass fountain by René Lalique for a larger project that Lalique intended for the Champs-Elysées. Most conspicuous of all is an ivory inlaid *bahut* (sideboard). A prototype of this piece by Emile-Jacques Ruhlmann (1879-1939) was exhibited at the Salon d'Automne in 1923. There may be several others in existence, although there is no record of them. Günther is asking 330,000 francs for the piece.

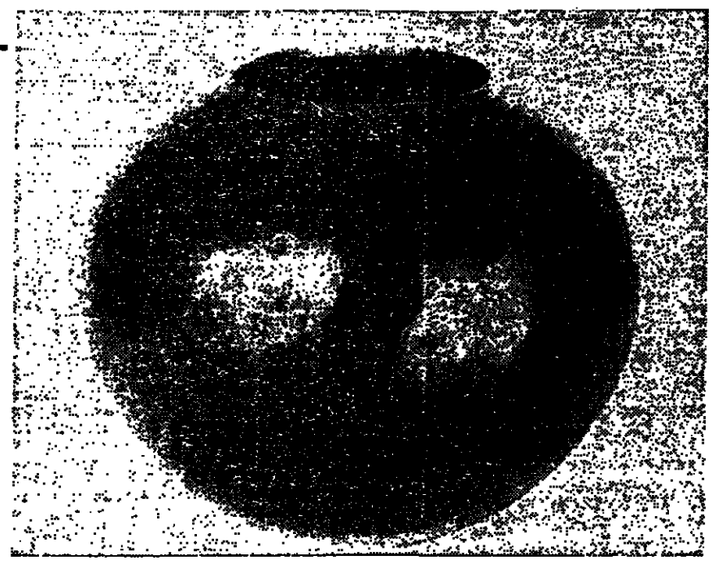
A desk and chair known to have been commissioned by a Mr. Klein from Ruhlmann in 1921 are remarkably fine. The matching pieces are probably unique. Hence the price of 95,000 francs.

The smaller objects are up to the same standard. There is a fine silver tea set, signed with his full name by Jean Puiforcat in 1923. A crowing rooster by French glassmaker François-Emile Decorchement is described as a rarity. It is. A "lap" panel —"lap" being a metal containing aluminum oxide crystals—executed in 1929 by Speranza Calo Sealless, after Raoul Dufy's "Amphitrite"—is of historical significance in that it combines the techniques of "modern" painting and "modern" technology, as they were understood in the 1920s.

Then there is Dunand's small lacquered metal bowl, decorated with fishes in the artist's Oriental style. It was a gift to the wife of the French president Raymond Poincaré.

With such an array of objects, the epithet *brocanteur*—a term, which in France encompasses everything from secondhand goods to outright junk—seems rather out of place. To compound the paradox, Günther has entrusted the catalogue to one of Europe's leading experts on art of the 1920s, Lynne Thornton, formerly of Sotheby's.

If nothing else, the operation shows that the Common Market is beginning to have an effect on the art world. Nationals of EEC countries now have the right to deal in France on the same basis as Frenchmen. They do not have to hire a French manager; they can invest their money as they choose. Günther opened his gallery with his own capital and a loan from a Frankfurt bank. So far, he seems to be the first professional to have availed himself of the opportunity.



Dunand's small lacquered metal bowl decorated with fishes.

Born in what is now East Germany, Günther has lived most of his life in Frankfurt-am-Main. He made his first deal when he was 14, trading an ebony inkstand from India that his grandmother had given him for a few pfennig. This led to more deals and eventually he became a middleman, arranging sales among dealers. By 1971, he was selling top quality objects and had developed a keen interest in 20th-century applied arts.

In May of the same year, Günther held an exhibition in Frankfurt of Art Nouveau. Then last year, he opened a gallery in his hometown and, at the same time, began auctioning wine—his taste for quick deals found an ideal expression in auctioneering. In December, he will auction the possessions of Baroness Hilda von Recum at Götzenheim, 6 miles from Frankfurt.

At his Frankfurt gallery, most of Günther's transactions are with museums. For instance, in 1971, he sold a whole collection of Art Nouveau to the Museum für Kunst Gewerbe in Berlin, a collection that he had put together himself through purchases on the Paris market. That was probably a six-figure (in marks) deal. More recently, a collection of furniture, designed by Henry van de Velde, the Brussels Art Nouveau architect-designer, reached the Badisches Landesmuseum in Karlsruhe through his Frankfurt firm. A licensed auctioneer in Germany, Günther holds auctions only when entire collections come his way, as is the case with the forthcoming Von Recum sale.

In Paris, Günther cannot auction—only a few Frenchmen have that right. But with his diverse interests he is obviously not going to use his Paris shop, specializing in objets d'art from 1850-1940, as some sort of art repository.

LONDON

Tackling the Later Gluck Operas

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Nov. 12 (IHT).—If Gluck's operas, "Orfeo" excepted, tend to ho'd more in prospect than they deliver in the theater, it is not Gluck's fault, but rather that of Mozart, Beethoven, Verdi and Wagner.

Their music and their operas were unknown to the audiences so moved by "Iphigénie en Aulide" and "Iphigénie en Tauride" in the Paris of the 1770s. We hear them with eyes and ears conditioned—and dulled—by long experience of what came afterward. Gluck's great lyrical and dramatic achievements can sound tame, almost monochrome by comparison.

This is the problem faced by any opera house that undertakes these later Gluck operas, and it was felt in Friday night's revival of "Iphigénie en Tauride" by the Royal Opera. It was probably reflected, too in more empty seats than are usual at Covent Garden—and at bargain prices.

It was an attentive, appreciative performance, affectionately and knowingly guided by John Eliot Gardiner, making a Covent Garden debut as the conductor, and rejoicing in the chaste nobility of Sena Jurinac's Iphigenia, also being heard for the first time at Covent Garden.

If her characterization was not as dominant as one might have expected from so fine a singing actress, it may well have been because her intelligence got in her way. Iphigenia is an unhappy, reluctant priestess. Miss Jurinac played her that way, and reluctance is not an inspiring characteristic. But we had phrasing at once noble and fastidious, and classic bearing, gestures and attitudes by a handsome lady of the theater who knows about such things.

More idiomatic, probably, were the Orestes and Pylades of Robert Massard and Jean Bonhomme if only because of a greater affinity with the French language and with French recitative and declamatory conventions. They got the words out, and the spirit implicit in the words, and with Gluck that means a lot.

This production, not seen here since 1965, was originally designed by the late Goeran Gentele for the Edinburgh Festival of 1961. It, too, promises more in the sketches than it delivers in the actuality of the theater. Curtains, hangings, draperies—and no sense of locality or occasion. And that statue of Diana at the close, the objective of Orestes's and Pylades's expedition! Tauris —or was—in the Crimea, to be sure, but is there a tenable rationalization for a Stakhanovite goddess?

One shudders to imagine what exquisite torture they might have suffered had they returned to Mycenae, of all places, bearing that bit of statuary.

ROME: Two Russian Rarities

By William Weaver

ROME (IHT).—The official Rome opera season will begin Nov. 24 when the Teatro dell' Opera opens with a new production of Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra." In the meanwhile, Roman opera-lovers have been given a pre-season treat: staged performances of two Russian rarities, presented by the Accademia Filarmonica Romana, the capital's leading concert organization.

After a brilliant opening several weeks ago with the Monteverdi "Vespro della Beata Vergine" (IHT, Oct. 21), the Filarmonica has staged, on a double-bill, Rimsky-Korsakov's "Mozart and Salieri" and Mussorgsky's unfinished early piece "The Marriage." These are works of considerable interest, both musical and historical, but unfamiliar to audiences here.

* * *

Rimsky-Korsakov's setting of Pushkin's two-scene drama has always been dismissed by opera historians as a failure, an arid attempt to carry out Dargomishsky's theories on how speech should be set to music naturally. Rimsky-Korsakov did, in fact, dedicate the score to the memory of the older composer, but he did not follow his theories pedantically. This strange chamber opera comes close to having separable arias and it certainly has a melodious nature.

To be sure, it is totally different from Rimsky-Korsakov's great fairy-tale and legend operas, like "The Snow-Maiden" and the "Invisible City of Kitezh;" "Mozart and Salieri" is an intellectual exercise, a discourse on the difference between the talented professional artist and the free, natural genius. Rimsky-Korsakov deftly enriches his score with quotations, musical references, deliberately scaling down his usual lush orchestra to 18th-century dimensions, concentrating on the two characterizations, which are subtly drawn and contrasted.

Nicola Rossi-Lemeni in the role of Salieri (a favorite with Callas, Hapin) began too grandly, colored too soon both he and the orchestra under Carlo Frajese, achieved the proper, introspective tone. Dr. Kozma was a sensitive, youthful Mozart. Except for some erratic lighting, Vittorio Patane's staging was simple and apt. He was also responsible for the costumes, the handsome, brooding setting, wisely suppressed the usual. This change called for in the sch[illegible]

* * *

Mussorgsky's "The Marriage"—the one act he completed—was conceived and first heard in the atmosphere of Dargomizhsky's drawing-room, with the composer singing the roles and with Nadezhda Purgold (Rimsky-Korsakov's future wife) at the piano. Patane cleverly decided to re-create this salon, giving his production of "The Marriage" an improvised quality which went well with the text's provisional style. Again Rossi-Lemeni and Kozma were excellent, while the mezzo-soprano Anna Maria Rota provided an engaging portrayal of the comic marriage-broker. The single act, never orchestrated, is naturally no masterpiece, but there are glimpses of the master-piece—"Boris Godunov"—to come soon to follow it. The play was soon to follow it. The part of Nadezhda Purgold made the glimpses evident.

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AROUND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Paris

Tsoclis, Galerie Alexandre Iolas, 196 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to Nov. 17.

Tsoclis teases the mind with small illusions. These large collage/drawings (there is also a three-dimensional work that makes use of illusions of perspective) are composed of materials such as newsprint or wood glued to the surface of the paper yet integrated into the imaginary space created by pencil drawings. Thus a real crumpled newspaper emerges from underneath the drawing of a cube, a real piece of wood hangs from the drawing of a string and casts the drawing of a shadow.

* * *

Barthélémy, Galerie Claude Bernard, 5-7 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Nov. 30.

Idealism, caricature, somber 19th-century realism, heavy-hearted subjects handled in sorrowful hues, such are some of the elements one can identify in the paintings of Barthélémy—vultures and monkeys in the zoo, a hefty cow in a Normandy pasture, ghostly old men on the terrace of a phantom café, the gardens of the Villa Medici, potatoes and a skull are painted with fine and oppressive craft.

* * *

Rustin, Galerie 9, 9 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Nov. 17.

There is a painterliness in Rustin's work—something of excellent quality. The theme is sexual and tortured in the present exhibition. Explicit genitalia and allusive mutilations, hells of self-destructive loneliness in a gentle gray and pink light.

* * *

Tavernari, Musée Rodin, 77 Rue de Varenne, Paris 7, to Dec. 31.

Vittorio Tavernari is a sculptor of quality with a certain stylistic eclecticism to his work which ranges from the quasi-realist through quasi-cubist to pieces that appear to reflect a passing attraction by Giacometti. This is not to say that Tavernari's work is derivative. It is often convincing and sensitive, the best pieces being those that reflect the least preoccupation with style.

* * *

Wogensky, La Demeure, 6 Place Saint-Sulpice, Paris 6, to Nov. 24.

These 30 recent tapestries by Robert Wogensky hold suggestions of speed and flight, swift lines cross one another in curves before a ground in which a single line dominates.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Orovida, The Leicester Galleries, 22a Cork St., London, W1, to Nov. 17.

Daughter of Lucien and granddaughter of Camille Pissarro, Orovida inherited the family talent for painting, adding a small measure of her own skill in tempera painting, of which there are some fine examples in this mini-retrospective.

* * *

Josef Herman, Roland Browse & Delbanco, 19 Cork St., London, W1, to Nov. 17.

Herman has long been known as one of the best draftsmen in Europe and a powerful painter of expressionist pieces. His work as a portraitist has hitherto been carried on in private. This exhibition of portraits includes those of Alexander Baron, Arnold Wesker, Edouard Roditi and Wolf Mankowitz.

* * *

Zsuzsi Roboz, O'Hana Gallery, 13 Carlos Place, London, W1, to Nov. 17.

Roboz is painting in a new direction, with new color and feeling, with symbolical and mythological situations and personages as his subjects. The drawings are swift portraits of theater personalities for a forthcoming book. And in the case of "Animus and Anima," the worlds of theater portrait and Jungian symbology overlap.

* * *

A Saving of Cartoons, The Workshop, 83 Lambs Conduit St., London, WC1, to Nov. 20.

For "Save the Children" funds, Mel Calman, cartoonist founder of the Workshop, is holding a selling exhibition of originals by cartoonists such as Searle, Stark, Steadman, Hasselman, Trog, Langdon and some 20 others. Worthwhile, both art and cause.

* * *

Robert Bates, Lumley Cazalet, 24 Davies St., London, W1, to Nov. 21.

Bates is a young English painter whose quiet throw-away manner of watercolor painting hides a great deal of technical *professionalism* and an acute perception of everyday detail.

* * *

Erich Heckel, Mercury Gallery, 29 Cork St., London, W1, to Nov. 23.

Erich Heckel (1883-1971) was one of the original Die Brücke group, and a particular friend of Kirchner. This show of watercolors, drawings and graphics is a fine introduction to his work.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Nigeria Announces Negro Arts Festival

LAGOS, Nigeria, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—The second World Negro Arts Festival will be held in Nigeria between Nov. 22 and Dec. 20, 1975, the festival committee has announced.

A meeting on black civilization will be held at Lagos University from Oct. 26 of the same year.

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1973

...ean Junta ...s Private ...ncial Aid

... Spirit' Praised ...erican Banker

...onathan Kandell

...GO, Chile, Nov. 12 ...There has been a dra... ...around in the availabil... ...vate U.S. bank loans for ... the wake of the over... ... the Marxist coalition ...at by a military coup ...mber.

...lay, for example, Manu... Hanover Trust Com... ...ounced here it was ex... ...o a Chilean bank a $24 ...an. Reliable banking ...sserted that Manufac... ...nover had extended an ...$20 million to this ...central bank. The an... ...pen is the largest credit ... to Chile by a U.S. bank ...ore the late President ...Allende Gossens assum... ...three years ago.

...ng to financial sources ...t to 10 U.S. and two ... banks have offered ...mmercial loans totaling ... million since the mili... took office.

...o t-Term Loans

... loans are short-term ...al credits requiring re... within an 18-month to ... period.

...he government of Presi... ...e Alessandri, a conser... ...om 1958 to 1964, and ...Frei, a center-leftist, ... to 1970, Chile normally ...able about $300 million ...erm commercial credits, ...m U.S. banks.

...ost as soon as President ... government assumed ... November, 1970, such ...led up. By the middle ...year, short-term com... ...ans to Chile from U.S. ...l dropped to about $30 ...

... sources here noted ...k of confidence in the ...overnment, based large... ...eological reasons, was ...ggravated by the late ...s declaration of a mora... ...the repayment of most ...November, 1971.

...ita moved quickly to try ... the confidence of U.S. ...d investors. It almost ...ely declared that it ...or Chile's foreign debts, ...d mushroomed to almost ...n.

...nta has also announced ...ion to return to private ...e vast majority" of the ...n 300 foreign and do... ...ncerns that were taken ...the Allende government ...compensation.

...erhaps most important, ... has announced that it ...d to resume negotiations ...ensation to three U.S. ...ompanies which were ...ed by the Allende gov...

...ssets in Chile have been ... estimated at $500 to ...ion. President Allende ...o pay compensation on ...ds that the concerns ...le $774 million in what ... excess profits.

...ouncing the loan, James ..., a Manufacturers Han... ...e-president, spoke at ...out the renewal of U.S. ...faith in Chile.

...ork spirit that I have ... Chile," he said, "leads ...lly trust that the inter... ...press will correct the ... image that is being ...out this country abroad."

...as an apparent refer... ...idespread news reports ...ary executions of hun... Marxists, the abolition ...ss and Marxist political ...e suspension of all other ...parties, press censorship ...eeping purge of alleged ... extremists in universi... ...ories and state enter...

...fact that Chileans are ...on Saturdays is a very ...tecedent as far as my ... concerned," said Mr. ..."This is very important ...nancial world."

Rari...

...apanese Profits

Kubota Ltd.

s to Oct 15	1973	1972
(bil.)*	151.983.	111.624.
(bil.)*	7.404.	5.159.

Mitsubishi Oil

s Sept. 30	1973	1972
(bil.)*	140.916.	116.602.
(bil.)*	1.99	0.876.

Morinaga Milk

s Sept. 30	1973	1972
(bil.)*	76.927.	70.611.
(bil.)*	0.407.	0.517.

Takeda Chemical

s Sept. 30	1973	1972
(bil.)*	105.41	93.71
(bil.)*	4.16	3.64

...ures in yen.

...co Is Worth...

Nov. 12, 1973.

...urco, the currency cocktail of ... EEC monies, is made up of ...ent deutsche marks, 22.3 per... ...ich francs, 14.6 percent pounds ... 9.9 percent lire, 9.7 percent ... 9.5 percent Belgian francs, 2.7 ... krone, 1 percent Luxembourg ...d 1 percent Irish pounds. As ... by the Luxembourg Stock Ex... the Furco was today worth:

3.18882	Belgian Fr.	47.5333
5.49277	Krone	7.3388
0.57153	Irish £	0.57150
766.05955	Lux. Fr.	47.5333
2.29322	U.S. $	1.2897

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Suez Bidding for Control of Salins

Cie. La Henin, a French real estate and property firm controlled by the Suez group, is offering to acquire a controlling interest in Salins du Midi through an exchange of shares. Salins is France's biggest salt producer, with the bulk of its shares held by the public. But the sudden interest in the company is not due to its salt activities. Salins owns some 2,100 acres of vineyards in the Roussillon area, as well as over 80,000 acres of prime real estate on the Mediterranean coast. La Henin's offer is expected to involve the exchange of convertible debentures. Suez is the second largest shareholder of Salins, with about 10 percent of its capital, after Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, with about 19 percent. The Suez move seems to have overtaken one reportedly contemplated by Piper-Heidsieck, France's third largest champagne producer, backed by Banque de l'Union Européenne. Some reports suggest that Piper-Heidsieck may make a counterbid once details of La Henin's offer are announced.

TWA Sticks to TriStar Delivery Dates

Lockheed Aircraft says that Trans World Airlines has decided to hold to its schedule for delivery for 1974 and 1975 of all its remaining 32 firm orders for the L-1011 TriStar transport. TWA had been discussing possible delays in the deliveries because of the slowdown in growth of airline traffic and the projected effect of jet fuel shortages. TWA has already accepted 14 of the 33 and has 19 others still to be delivered next year and during the first half of 1975. The airline also has options for an additional 11 TriStars. Pacific Southwest Airlines, meanwhile, announced that mandatory fuel allocations have made it necessary to postpone its first two deliveries of the L-1011 by four months.

Bull Expects to Resume Dividends

Cie. des Machines Bull, the French partner in the U.S.-French computer company, Honeywell Bull, expects to resume dividend payments "as soon as reasonably possible." The company has not paid a dividend since 1961. President Henri-Maurice Delaage says that Bull will have written off its previous losses by the end of the current financial year. He adds that Bull recorded earnings of more than 2 million francs (about $450,000) in the first half this year, compared with a loss of 38.7 million in the like 1972 period.

British Share of U.K. Car Sales Falls

British manufacturers saw their share of the U.K. car market drop to 63.14 percent in October compared with 75.95 percent in the year-ago month. Figures for new registrations released by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders show the British total for the month was sharply down at 79,232 from 102,876 units a year ago. However, the nation's leading maker, British Leyland Motor Corp., pushed its share of the market up to 34.99 percent from 29.65 percent. Chrysler (U.K.) registrations dropped sharply, giving the company a 6.96 percent share compared with 10.47 percent. Ford's share fell to 19.47 percent from 26.35 percent and Vauxhall's was down to 6.15 from 8.97 percent. Heading the foreign penetrators was Renault with 4.65 percent, up from 3.29 percent, followed by Fiat, with 4.36 compared to 3.11 percent.

AMC Sees 1974 Sales Up 10 Percent

American Motors Corp. chairman Roy D. Chapin Jr. expects 1974 model sales at AMC to increase "somewhere around 10 percent to 418,000." This compares with 380 000 unit sales in the 1973 model year and 303.000 in 1972. Mr. Chapin's forecast comes at a time when the U.S auto industry as a whole is expecting sales to decline. While agreeing with other executives that total sales will decline from 11.8 million units to 11.1 million in the 1974 model year, Mr. Chapin says AMC sales will be up because its models are geared to the low half of the market, where there is the greatest demand. Mr. Chapin notes that in the last quarter AMC built about 6,000 fewer cars than it expected because of parts shortages and also had a similar shortfall last month. He says parts shortages and the energy crisis will be a continuing problem for the auto industry all year.

Russia Competing on World Markets

U.S. Wheat Export Boom Losing Steam

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP-DJ). —The great U.S. wheat-export boom is running out of steam.

Russia—which set off the boom with surprisingly big purchases last year—is already selling wheat to other countries and threatens to become a serious competitor in the world export market this season. Several other nations that a short while ago were breaking down U. S. doors to place wheat orders have suddenly stopped buying and may even cancel some shipments.

"Big-volume wheat buying by other nations is a thing of the past," a leading exporter says.

All of which means that the United States likely will fall short of earlier predictions of matching or exceeding the 1972-73 season's exports of 1.185 billion bushels, crop statisticians say. They now think exports will be about 1.1 billion bushels, a 7 percent decline from expectations and an abrupt reversal of the trend that has helped push grain prices sharply higher this year.

Recently, Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev said Russia would harvest 215 million tons of grain—mostly wheat—this year. The Soviet Union already has sold about 65 million bushels of wheat to India on easy-credit terms. It also is understood to have sold the United Arab Republic 16 million bushels and is reportedly negotiating to sell wheat to Yugoslavia. Russian wheat may even find its way to England, which imports about 150 million bushels annually, if the Soviets underprice the Canadians. The Soviets are selling home-grown spring wheat, not the hard red winter wheat bought in the United States, one exporter says.

Meanwhile, Russia is still committed to take delivery of an additional 87.7 million bushels of U. S. wheat, which would bring the Soviet Union's 1973-74 purchases to 142.6 million bushels, compared to 347.8 million last season Russia is through buying U. S. wheat this season, exporters say.

So, they add, is China, which is due to get deliveries of 75.3 million bushels of U. S. wheat in the current crop year (70 million bushels have been delivered). Exporters say that any new Chinese orders probably would go to Australia, which expects a bumper crop and is closer to China.

"It's just a matter of time and the wheat markets will come back to reality," one grain merchant says. An exporter adds that this year's record wheat prices "are a thing of the past."

Since July 1, the start of the U. S. crop year, 528 million bushels have been exported, and the Agriculture Department says 620 million bushels remained to be shipped. But international grain dealers say that not all of this backlog will actually be exported. There also are 230 million bushels on exporters' books with unidentified destinations, down from 332 million bushels about two months ago. Most of the orders in this category—which were placed when analysts were predicting shortages and there was a threat of an embargo on U.S. grain exports—either have been or are expected to be cancelled, an Agriculture Department official says.

Overall, between 63 million and 68.5 million metric tons are available for world export trade in the 1973-74 season, officials of the International Wheat Council now estimate; in mid-September they had been estimating 59 million to 62 million. With total world import requirements remaining at an estimated 64 million tons, little if any wheat will be taken from sharply reduced global reserve stocks, the officials say.

The council now estimates 1973-74 world wheat production (excluding China) at a record 325 million tons, which is 1.2 percent more than the council's July estimate, 4.8 percent above last season's output and 1.5 percent larger than the previous record in 1971-72.

Dollar Up 1.8% Against DM And 2.5% Against Guilder

LONDON, No.. 12 (AP-DJ).—The dollar rose sharply again today in a continuation of an uptrend that started last week when it became apparent that European economies would suffer from Arab reductions in oil shipments and from high petroleum prices.

The dollar rose to 2.62 deutsche marks from 2.5740 Friday for a gain of about 1.8 percent. The dollar opened at 2.5905 DM, shot up as high as 2.6270 and then tumbled to 2.6050 before rising to its closing price.

Dealers described trading as voluminous and the market as extremely nervous. There was some suspicion that the Bundesbank had been in the market as a dollar seller when the U.S. currency was at its intraday high, but the central bank declined to comment.

Other currencies in the joint European float were all near their upper intervention points against the mark.

Dealers said that the dollar's strength was reflected most prominently against the German currency because the mark is the most important factor in the float. "Any sizable speculation in dollars will move the mark," a senior foreign exchange banker said.

There was strong outright buying of forward dollars to cover old positions, a practice that has been noticed for several days now, dealers said.

The anticipation of another spectacular U. S trade surplus for October following the strong September surplus is stimulating a "massive run for dollars," the banker said.

The conviction that the U. S. payments situation will be drastically improved next year plus fear that Europe, and primarily Germany's booming industry may suffer more than the United States from an Arab oil blockade contributed to strong dollar buying, the banker added.

The Bank of England may also have been in the market, giving sterling some support when the rate dropped below $2.239. Nevertheless, sterling closed near its low point of the day at $2.3880, down from $2.4027 Friday.

Proportionately, the dollar recorded its biggest gain against the guilder, rising to 2.7020 from 2.6860 Friday for a gain of 2.5 percent.

As a result of its recent strength, the dollar has approached the levels set when it was devalued in February before it was allowed to float. For instance, the suspended central rate for the dollar in terms of marks is about 2.67 and against guilders about 2.78.

Ottmar Emminger, deputy governor of the Bundesbank, previously indicated that if the dollar reaches its February central rates, European central banks will sell enough dollars to keep the rate there.

Gold prices declined slightly. At the afternoon London fixing, the price was set at $97 per ounce, down from $97.25 in the morning and $98.50 Friday afternoon.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

Nov. 12, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Sterl. ($ per £)	2.3882	2.4015	— 8.35
Belg. fr. (A)	39.05	38.965	
Belg. fr. (B)	38.99	37.985	+14.62
Deutsche mark	2.6212	2.577	+23.78
Dane krone	6.015	5.895	+15.73
Escudo	24.515	24.0	
Fr. fr. (A)	4.506	4.4375	
Fr. fr. (B)	4.443	4.3595	+15.10
Guilder	2.6875	2.6375	+19.96
Israeli pound	4.30	4.30	
Lira (A)	627.5	618.12	
Lira (B)	593.8	585.37	— 2.19
Peseta	57.15	57.175	
Schilling	19.15	18.82	+20.93
Sw. krona	4.38	4.3137	+ 9.49
Swiss franc	5.18	5.1325	+20.54
Yen	275.17	275.25	+11.87

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial.

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AMSTERDAM

Japan Leads OECD Poll in Price Rises

Inflation Eases in U.S. But Gains in Europe

PARIS, Nov. 12 (AP-DJ).—Price rises slowed sharply in North America in September, but accelerated substantially in many European countries and particularly in Japan, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said today.

Japan recorded the largest price increase among major members with 2.9 percent in September, compared with 1.4 percent in August. For the year ended in September, the rise was 14.6 percent. For the 24-nation organization as a whole, Japan was led only by Greece where prices increased 5.8 percent in September.

In the United States, food prices dropped, partly due to an increase in beef supplies marketed at the end of the price freeze and partly to seasonal factors. U.S. consumer prices rose 0.3 percent in September compared with 1.8 percent in August. For the 12 months ended in September the increase stood at 7.4 percent.

Food prices also declined in September in Germany where the overall price rise, 0.3 percent, was moderate after two consecutive months of complete stability. For the 12 months ended September, the rise in Germany was 6.4 percent.

A large increase in food prices as well as the sharp deterioration in the terms of trade over a number of months resulted in a 0.9 percent rise in Britain compared with 0.3 percent in August and 0.4 percent in July. For the year ended in September, the increase was 9.3 percent.

Increases in other major countries included 0.9 percent for France (7.9 percent for the 12 months), 0.4 percent for Belgium (6.7 percent), 0.9 percent for Switzerland (8.3 percent) and 1 percent for the Netherlands (8.2 percent for the 12 months.)

Stock Prices Continue to Tumble

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (IHT).—Stock prices plunged sharply this morning, and then recouped more than half the loss in the afternoon before sliding backwards again in the last half-hour of trading.

Energy fears and talk that gasoline rationing could start early next year were chief factors behind the slump on the New York Stock Exchange, much as they were last Friday, when the list suffered its steepest decline in more than 11 years.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 10.76 to 897.65. It retreated 24.54 points Friday, a total of 28.67 points last week and 51.78 points in the previous week.

Trading was active with volume totaling 19.25 million shares compared with 17.32 million on Friday.

The market attempted to rally briefly following news that the House approved legislation clearing the way for construction of the proposed trans-Alaska pipeline. But brokers said investors were aware it would be a long period before significant amounts of North Slope Alaskan oil began to flow into the United States.

Among the companies whose business analysts said would be hurt by gasoline rationing, Walt Disney fell 6 to 54, McDonald's was off 3 at 63 1/2, Cessna Aircraft lost 2 at 19, Outboard dropped 3 5/8 at 26, Ramada Inns was off 7/8 to 6 3/4, Arctic Enterprises lost 5/8 at 4 3/4, Beech Aircraft was down 5/8 at 17 7/8, Avis fell 2 1/8 to 18, Denny's dropped 7/8 to 11 1/8 and Brunswick was down 1 3/8 at 19 3/8.

In auto stocks, General Motors fell 5/8 to 58 3/8, Ford was down 1 1/8 at 46 7/8 and Chrysler lost 3/8 to 19 7/8. Deere was off 4 7/8 to 51 3/4.

Pitney-Bowes Write-off

Pitney-Bowes fell 1 3/4 to 9. It announced that it wrote off its entire investment in Pitney-Bowes-Alpex and that it had a third-quarter net loss due to the write-off. Company directors took no action on a dividend.

IBM climbed 5 7/8 to 284 1/4 despite the weak market generally. A federal judge has cut IBM's anti-trust damage payment to Telex by $93 million. Telex closed at 5 3/8, up 3/8.

Londontown Manufacturing fell 6 1/8 to 13. Beatrice Foods, up 3/8 to 32 7/8, said it has terminated an agreement in principle to acquire Londontown.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 1.04 to 103.14.

Champion Home Builders fell 5/8 to 4 1/2. However, Banister Continental rose 3 3/8 to 25 3/8.

Bond prices moved lower in dull trading. The upward trend in interest rates and the heavy corporate calendar this week were cited as the main downside factors.

Oil Crisis Impact Is Main Concern

Slipping Auto Output Fails To Worry U.S. Steel Firms

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 12 (AP-DJ).—U.S. auto production and sales are easing from sustained high levels, but the impact has yet to be felt by the nation's steelmakers, whose order books are crammed.

And mills say they are not especially worried about the impact of slipping orders from the auto makers, their biggest customers.

But "even if a slump (in auto orders for steel) hits all at once, there are more than enough other customers in line for sheet to take up the slack," says a top sales official at one mill.

Orders continue to be controlled by the mills to prevent lead times from reaching unworkable lengths. Even so, one steel executive says, the inability of some mills to meet promised delivery schedules, due to the extended period of heavy demand, might cause 1974 first-quarter steel shortages large enough to force the closing of some steel-consuming plants.

None of the mills see much immediate slackening in demand for the major product lines. And the report of the steel committee of the National Association of Purchasing Management supports this view. "The economy is expected to cool to a normal growth pattern in 1974," the report says, "but this would be caused by reductions in consumer spending and housing. The heavy-steel-use areas of construction, machinery and shipbuilding will be particularly strong."

The report said that "apparently users are paying up to a third more for foreign (steel) because it's all they can get and are being very quiet about it." The report adds that imports are expected to be at about the same level in 1974 as they were this year.

Imports continue to be a problem because of domestic mills' inability to coax any more output from their existing equipment. Hold-downs on output due to energy-related problems and the stress of continued operation of equipment over long periods of heavy demand have highlighted the steel industry's claim that it needs greater profitability, usually translated to mean higher prices, to expand to meet demand.

Company Reports

Bendix

Fourth Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	590.0	459.0
Profits (millions)	20.4	17.3
Per Share	1.24	1.04
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,230.0	1.780.0
Profits (millions)	69.3	56.0
Per Share	4.19	3.37

Rockwell International

Fourth Quarter	1973	1972*
Revenue (millions)	846.6	713.5
Profits (millions)	34.47	26.95
Per Share	1.16	0.84
Year		
Revenue (millions)	3.179.0	2.677.5
Profits (millions)	126.16	95.52
Per Share	4.08	3.94

* Restated.

Bank Failure May Wipe Out Arnholt Smith's Fortune

By Everett R. Holles

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 12 (NYT).—A large part of C. Arnholt Smith's multimillion-dollar fortune, from which he gave bountifully to send an obscure young Richard M. Nixon to Congress and later to the presidency, may be wiped out by the recent collapse of his U.S. National Bank of San Diego.

Primary responsibility for the largest bank failure in U.S. history has been placed by federal banking authorities on the 74-year-old San Diego financier himself.

When U.S. National was declared insolvent on Oct. 18 by the Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Smith was disclosed to have depleted its cash reserves by the distribution—often without knowledge of the directors bank officials have said—of at least $398.6 million in questionable loans to promote deals set up by him and close associates.

The bank's "good assets" and $940 million in deposits were purchased by Crocker National Bank of San Francisco which refused, however, to assume any outstanding loans linked to Mr. Smith, the maze of companies he controlled or any of his business partners.

An attorney of Mr. Smith's said the personal losses of the onetime grocery clerk and members of his family probably will amount to at least $50 million as a result of the bank failure and its repercussions on his Westgate-California Corp. as well as other interests.

Another of the financier's lawyers estimated the losses at "perhaps $35 to $38 million" on the basis of a preliminary inventory by government liquidators.

Additional Penalties

Neither estimate includes further heavy penalties that may be imposed on Mr. Smith as a result of an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) action seeking $23.8 million in 1969 personal income taxes and penalties, a criminal investigation under way before a federal grand jury here, or a spate of stockholder class-action lawsuits in which he is the principal defendant.

What with lawsuits and liens, possible penalties for Mr. Smith have reached a staggering near $300 million.

The size of Mr. Smith's personal fortune, variously estimated in the past at anywhere from $30 to $50 million, is difficult to determine because much of it is in the names of other members of his family or, according to government prosecutors, is held by "straw men" set up to camouflage important holdings.

Five government agencies are engaged in a search here and abroad for the Smith assets.

Conspiracy Cited

One of the Smith attorneys said there was "a very real danger" that the financier would be driven into bankruptcy by what he termed "a conspiracy by vicious and arrogant Washington bureaucrats to ruin this man" because of his long-time friendship with and financial support of President Nixon.

But, the specter of pauperism is scoffed at by government officials and most San Diego businessmen. "There are substantial Smith holdings in other enterprises as well as assets that are so well concealed in the names of nominees they probably never will be brought to light," a Securities and Exchange Commission official said.

Roughly two-thirds of U.S. National's portfolio of $595 million in loans was to persons and properties deeply involved with Mr. Smith.

Justin Watson, deputy comptroller of the currency, said $45.5 million of U.S. National's loans, principally to interests with which Mr. Smith is or was involved already have been classified as "outright losses" and $98 million more are probably worthless or nearly worthless.

Quick Action Promised

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP-DJ).—The chairman of the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC) said over the weekend his agency has not yet rejected any claims by foreign banks which hold loans in the San Diego bank and that the FDIC will proceed "as readily as possible" to resolve the question.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61⅞	60¾	AbbtLb 1.20	19	18	64¾	62¾	62⅞	—1
52½	40	ACF Ind 2.40		75	44⅞	44	44⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	12¼	AcmeClev 1	8	17	14½	14	13⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	16½	AcmeMkt 1	7	31	22¾	23	23¼	— ½
6¾	2¾	AdmDg .05e	9	46	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅞	AdmE 1.15e		93	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
8	5½	Ad Millis .20	8	x32	6	6	6	+ ⅛
24	10½	Addrsso .60	32	146	12¾	12⅝	13	— ⅛
18	7¼	Admiral	6	184	13½	13	13	— ⅛
23¼	9¼	Advinv .10e		47	9⅞	9½	9¾	
82	57	AetnaLfC 2	10	100	71½	70¼	70¾	— ¼
61	47½	AetnaLf pf 2		3	61½	61½	61½	
9⅝	5½	Ahman .10e	5	91	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅜
9	2⅞	Aileen Inc	8	83	4	3⅝	4	
85⅝	37	AirProd .20	24	111	47¾	45½	45¾	— ⅞
16¼	10¼	Airco .80	10	x98	14¼	14¼	14⅝	— ¼
3⅝	1⅞	AJ Industris	7	20	2½	2⅜	2½	— ½
27¼	22¼	Akzona 1.10	9	23	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
17½	14⅞	Ala Gas 1.16	6	8	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
109	98¼	AlaP pf8.28		z40	103½	103½	103½	
37⅞	24⅝	Alaska Intrs	30	204	33¾	31	33¼	+ 2¼
8⅝	8⅝	AlbertoC .35	8	72	9	9	9	— ⅛
17⅝	10½	Albertsn .50	11	21	15	15	15	
40	27⅞	AlcanAlu 1	18	509	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅝
10⅞	7⅞	AlcoStd .36	5	21	8	8	8	— ⅛
42¾	29¼	AlconLb .16	48	43	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅝
9½	3½	Alexdrs .10e	19	22	5	4⅞	5	
37⅞	23¼	AlisnM 2.98e	8	21	27	26¾	25⅞	— ⅝
16	6¼	AllALfe .24	10	52	13⅞	13	13⅝	— ⅛
14½	8⅝	AllegCp .28e	12	33	10½	10	10½	+ ½
37⅝	19¾	AlgLud 1.20	5	43	27⅝	27	27	+ ½
49⅞	35⅝	AlgLud pf 3		6	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
24½	18	AllgPw 1.44	8	72	19½	19	19⅛	— ½
7¾	9¼	AllenGp .65t	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
48	28⅞	AlldCh 1.32	13	687	43⅝	41½	43	— ⅜
44½	27½	AlldMnt .48	19	6	29¾	29¾	29¾	
22	14⅜	AlldPd .68	5	21	16½	15½	15½	
30⅝	22½	AlldStr 1.50	6	39	23¾	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
6	3	Alld Supmkt	10	44	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	8	AllisChl .22e	10	789	11½	11	11	— ½
16½	7⅛	AllrlAut .50	5	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅞	12⅞	AlphaPl .60	6	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
80½	47⅞	Alcoa 1.54	13	546	77⅛	67¼	67⅞	— 3¼
14⅞	8⅝	AMBAC .50	6	23	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
6½	4	Amcord .15e	6	10	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
24¼	18⅝	Amerce 1.20	7	94	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+ 1½
46	35	Amrc pf2.60		6	38	37	38	+ ⅛
39½	29½	A Hess .20b	19	185	37	36½	37	+ ¼
87½	67¼	A Hes pf3.50		30	84⅝	82¾	84¼	+ ⅛
49	15½	AAirFilt .42	17	23	19¾	19	19½	+ ⅛
23⅞	9¼	Am Airlin		2⅜	12⅛	11½	11¾	— ⅛
7¼	6⅛	A Baker .20		12	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
45⅞	29⅝	ABrnds 2.38	7	68	36	35⅝	35¾	— ⅛
34¼	21	AmBdcst .64	8	606	24⅝	23½	24	
47½	9⅞	AmBldM .28	7	11	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
34¼	27¼	Am Can 2.20	8	46	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
29	22½	A Can pf1.75		5	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	16½	ACnfM 2.96e	8	29	16¾	16½	16⅝	— ⅝
58¼	19¼	A Chain 1.20	6	15	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— 1
87⅝	20¼	A Cyan 1.40	9	249	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
46⅛	39⅝	AmDisTl .48	26	11	41	40¾	40¾	— ¼
13⅛	5	AmDualVt		33	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
17½	7¾	ADul pf.84e		9	11¾	11½	11⅝	
30½	24⅛	A ElPw 1.90	8	403	25	24½	24⅞	+ ¼
11⅞	5	AmFin 1.10	11	24	16½	16	16½	
62⅞	24⅞	AGeBd 1.96e		85	25¾	24¾	25¼	+ ⅛
27⅞	17	AGnCv 1.40e		21	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
9⅞	10¼	A Gnins .63	6	149	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
34¼	24¾	A Gin pf1.80		7	26½	26	25½	— ⅝
17⅞	10⅛	AmHoist .60	7	58	13½	12¾	13¼	
48¾	40	A Home .65	35	985	47⅝	42	42⅞	— ⅛
52¾	36½	AmHosp .28	37	107	49⅝	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅛
10½	7½	Aminves .50	11	29	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
37⅝	6⅝	A Medicl .32	6	101	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	4	A Medicorp	3	93	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
48¾	29	A MtlCl 1.50	18	301	48⅞	47⅛	47⅜	— ⅛
97	86	A Ctx pf5.25		7	109½	108	108	+ ⅛
9⅞	6¾	Am Motors	5	1081	8⅜	7⅞	8	— ⅜
47	20¼	ANalGs 2.40	7	72	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅛	AmSeat .36p		10	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	14¼	AmShip .68	7	88	18¼	17⅜	18	+ ⅝
29⅛	17⅛	ASmltR 1.20	6	245	23⅞	22¼	23	— ⅞
16¼	10½	AmStand .70	7	129	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
63	54¼	A Sld pf4.75		8	59⅜	58¾	58¼	— 1
15¼	10	AmSterll .28	18	147	11¼	10⅞	11	— 1
9⅝	4¼	AT&T wl		750	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
55	46⅛	AmT&T 2.80	9	784	48⅞	47⅞	48	— ⅛
67⅞	54⅝	AmT&T pf 4		45	56½	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
53½	48¼	ATT plA3.64		5	50⅛	50	50⅛	
16⅞	14½	AW prf 1.25		z70	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
17¼	12⅝	Ameron .65	5	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
12	4⅞	AmesD .10h	4	49	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅛	Ametek .70	8	47	15	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
57⅞	21⅝	AMF In 1.24	7	355	25	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
31¼	13⅝	Amlac .64	6	20	15⅝	15½	15¾	— ⅛
82⅞	38	AMP .07h	48	192	47⅝	46⅛	47⅛	
9	6⅞	AmpPgh .36	5	8	8	8	8	
6⅞	3¼	Ampex Corp	11	146	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
30	22⅛	Amstar 1.70	6	35	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
9½	8¼	Amstr pf.68		4	8½	8¼	8½	
46⅞	35⅝	Amsted 2.40	7	349	41⅞	41	41⅝	
7¾	4½	Amtel .20	7	44	7	6¼	6⅝	— ⅜
20½	17⅝	Anacon .50	9	254	24¾	23⅝	24½	+ ⅜
29⅞	16⅝	AnchrH 1.08	6	36	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
24⅝	14⅝	And Clay .80	6	25	21½	21	27	— ⅛
14⅛	7½	Angelica .40	12	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19¼	11½	AnsulCo .50t	7	36	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
19	12	Apache .35b	8	67	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
28¾	12½	ApcoO .89t		68	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3	Apeco .10p	22	108	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
21½	7⅛	APL Corp	3	93	7⅜	6¾	7⅛	— ⅛
20	12¼	APL pfC1.66		7	12	12	12	— ⅛
15¾	7¾	APL pf B.50			8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4	Applid Mag	12	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
155½	113	ARA Sv 1.32	26	141	133	130	130½	— 1¼
14⅞	5⅞	ArcatN .14	26	35	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
30	22	ArclaN pf 2		1	24	24	24	
50½	21¼	ArchDan .50	16	x31	43¼	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
19⅞	3½	Arctic Entr		169	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	10	Aristar .72	6	9	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
24⅞	18¼	ArizPSv 1.36	7	87	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
22	8¾	ArBest .40	9	10	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
13½	4	Arlen RltyD	12	52	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
10¼	4⅞	Armada Co	27	36	9¼	8½	8¼	— ⅛
25¼	18½	Armco 1.20a	6	129	22½	21⅝	22⅛	— ⅛
31½	27½	Arm pf 2.10		10	29⅝	29	29	— ⅛
65	54	Armr pf4.75		260	58⅝	58⅝	53⅝	
34½	21¾	ArmstCk .84	13	112	28⅞	28	28	— ¼
58	53	ArmC pf3.75		z100	54	54	54	
38	23	Arm Ru 1.60	4	23	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	13¾	Aro Co .90	6	9	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	13⅝	Arvinind .32	9	59	13	12½	12¾	— ⅛
55¾	34⅝	ASA Ltd .50		195	49½	47¾	48⅛	— ¼
		ASA Lt fn.50		5	43	43	43	
33⅞	23¼	AshdOil 1.30	8	97	28⅝	27½	28¼	
54½	30	AsdDrG 1.40	9	752	33⅞	32½	32⅞	— ⅝
33¾	22	AsdSpg 1.20	7	4	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
9⅞	5½	Asd Transp		25	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	9½	Athlone .52b	3	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23	14¾	AtlcoMtg 2e	7	19	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
23½	19½	AtlCyEl 1.47	8	51	17½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
95½	78	AtlCE pf5.87		3	80½	80¼	80¼	— ⅛
127½	66⅝	Atl Richfl 2	24	1294	105⅝	100¼	104½	— 2
55¼	49½	AtlRc pf3.75		z110	51½	51½	51½	
190½	113¼	AtlRch pf 3		3	176	173	173	— 7
73¼	50⅝	AtlRc pf2.80		154	69	67	68½	— ⅞
2⅞	1½	Atlas Corp	55	391	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
10½	6	ATO Inc .16	5	58	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
94¼	37½	Autom Data	40	62	59⅞	56½	59	+ 1
8	3½	Autom Ind	5	44	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
16	8	Avco Corp	3	97	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
4	1⅝	Avco Cp wt		40	2⅛	2	2	
46⅞	34½	Avco pf3.20		5	36⅞	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
51½	36½	AveryPd .25	34	52	45½	45⅝	45⅝	
52¼	17½	AvisInc .40	8	268	20⅛	18	18	— 2⅛
17⅞	6⅞	AvnetInc .30	5	206	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
140	84¼	AvonPd 1.40	39	287	90	88⅛	89⅞	+ ⅛
29	12⅝	AztecO 1.32t	59	45	23¾	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛

B

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30½	21⅛	BabckW .80	19	342	32¼	30¾	31½	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Bache .15e		45	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
39	17	Baker In .16	18	184	21	20⅞	20⅜	— 1⅛
43	22¾	BakerOil .37	39	47	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	11	BaldDH .40	7	6	15½	15½	15½	
31⅛	24¾	BalGE 1.96	8	90	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
36⅝	22⅝	BanCa. 1.34	9	11	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
43	23⅛	Bandag Inc	42	380	37	33½	34⅛	— 2⅛
18⅝	5¾	Bangr Punt	3	33	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
30	21½	BangP pf 2		9	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
42	31⅝	Bnk of NY 2	7	19	33⅞	33⅝	33¼	— ⅛
37	24⅞	Bk of Va .88	11	2	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
68	49½	BankTr 3	8	45	52⅛	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
43⅝	26⅞	BarbOil .20e		51	31⅞	31	31¼	— 1
39½	20¼	BardC .18a	29	85	24½	24	24½	— ⅛
30⅞	22¾	BarnM 2.66e	8	65	24½	23⅛	23½	— ⅞
9	6	BasicInc .40	5	19	7¼	6¾	7	— ½
32	23½	Basic pf2.50		z90	30	30	30	
17⅞	9½	BatesMf .20	14	32	17	16¾	16⅞	
22	15	Bate Mf pf 1		16	21	20½	20¾	+ ½
36⅞	18	BathInd .30	6	108	19¾	18⅝	19	— ½
60¼	17⅞	BauschL .42	25	2018	43⅝	41½	42⅝	+ 1
61⅝	41¼	BaxtLa .15	56	58	53¼	52	52⅝	
13¼	9¾	BaykCig .50	8	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
61	32½	Bearings .64	12	14	46½	46¼	46½	— ⅛
30¼	19¼	BealFd .62	15	672	23¼	22⅛	22⅞	— ⅝
47¼	21¾	Beckmn .50	20	84	37½	35⅞	35⅞	— 1⅛
44¼	32⅝	BectDic .35	27	75	39¼	38½	38½	— ⅛
25⅝	12⅛	BeechA .75b	6	152	13½	12	12⅛	— ⅜
5½	2½	viBeech Crk		z250	4⅛	4⅞	4⅞	+ 1⅛
17¼	9	BelcoPt .25r	9	59	16½	15¼	16⅛	
30¼	17¾	Belden 1.20	7	x10	18¾	18¼	18½	— ⅛
15¾	7¼	BeldHe .30b	15	197	11¾	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
56¾	22⅛	Bell How .84	9	115	30⅜	29⅛	29½	— ⅛
28	16⅛	BemisCo .80	6	16	18	17½	17¾	
51¼	31¼	Bendix 1.60	7	57	31¾	30¾	30¾	— 1¼
76¼	48½	Bendix pf 3		4	54	53¼	54	— 1¼
53	22½	BenflCp 1.25	7	228	28¾	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
112½	62	Benef pf4.30		4	68¼	66⅛	66¼	— 3¼
35½	30½	Bnfl Spf 2.50		z50	31	31	31	
5⅞	2½	Benguet	7	93	4	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	9	Ber key .05e	7	84	12⅛	11½	12	— ¼
35⅝	24⅝	BethStl 1.60	6	594	32⅞	31⅝	32½	+ ⅛
127	96¾	BlackD 1.08	46	51	121	119¼	120	— 1¾
13	6⅜	BlairJhn .48	5	6	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14¾	BlissLau 1b	5	25	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
17	5¼	BlockHR .32	10	200	11⅞	10½	11⅛	— ⅝
38	13⅛	BlueBel .65a	6	46	15¾	15⅛	15½	
9⅝	3⅝	Bobbie Brks	6	76	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	15⅝	Boeing .40	8	457	16½	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	8¼	Boise Cas	6	503	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Bond Ind		11	6	6	6	— ¼

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27	17½	BkMnth 1.38	7	5	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
31¾	19½	Borden 1.20	8	124	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
36⅝	21¾	BrgWar 1.35	6	160	22⅝	21¾	21½	— ¾
6	3	Bormans		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
39½	29⅝	BosEd 2.44	9	62	29½	29⅝	29¾	
118	108	Bos E pf8.88		z310	111	109½	110	— 2½
21	10¼	Bourns Inc	8	58	17½	15½	16⅝	— 1
16¼	8¼	Branlf Airw	8	586	10½	9¾	10	— ⅜
63⅝	50⅛	BriggsS 1.60	13	87	54¼	49⅞	49⅞	— 5⅛
71¼	53¼	BristMy 1.32	19	65	58¼	57¾	58¼	+ ⅛
46⅛	38½	BristM pf 2		16	39⅞	39½	39⅞	
16⅛	12½	BritPet .37e	15	1925	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
		BritPt fn.37e		28	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
43⅛	26½	BdwyHal .80	14	71	28½	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
27½	12¼	BrkwyGl .75	5	44	12½	12	12	— ⅛
25⅜	19⅞	BklyUG 1.72	9	10	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	7	Brown Co	6	17	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
34⅝	22	BrnGrp 1.60	7	18	25⅛	24	24	— 1⅛
15	8½	BwnShrp .20	8	16	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
33	11	BrwnFer .12	14	101	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	13¾	Brunswk .24	8	453	20¾	19½	19⅝	— 1⅛
31	21¼	BrushW .40	8	37	26⅛	25¾	25⅜	— ⅛
34⅝	23	BT Mr 2.78e	9	20	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
47⅞	33⅞	BucyEr 1.20	18	x219	44	43¼	43⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅛	BuddCo .80	3	104	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	— ⅛
67¼	63½	BuddCo pf5		230	65	65	65	+ 1¼
7⅝	6½	BudCa pf1.60		1	6½	6½	6½	
12⅞	5¼	Budget Ind		39	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
30¼	19⅛	BullFor 1.20	9	5	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
34¾	25½	BldInv 3.97e	8	x41	30	29½	30	+ ½
20⅞	10½	BulovaW .70	7	12	15¼	14¾	15	— ⅛
1¾	8½	BunkrRa .40	6	110	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
34	16⅞	Bunk pf1.50		12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
38¾	25¼	Burl Ind1.40	9	77	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
49⅝	26⅝	BurlNor 1.50	12	255	44½	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	7	BurlNr pf.55		21	7⅝	7½	7½	
35¼	17⅝	Burndy .74	14	60	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
252¾	209⅞	Burrghs .80	45	153	244¼	239¾	243½	+ 2⅛
11⅝	7	Bush Univ	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛

C

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27¾	22¾	CabCF 2.35e	11	21	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
40¼	23¾	CabotCp .92	7	17	31½	30	30½	— 1
8⅝	3⅛	Cadence Ind	3	38	3¼	3⅛	3¼	6
5½	3	Caesars Wrl	5	126	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
7½	3½	Cal Finanl	4	32	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
13	8½	CallahM .34t	18	10	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
32	17¾	CamB 2.53e	6	19	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
71⅞	35⅛	CampR .50a	32	52	61⅝	59¼	61	+ 1⅛
35	27¾	CampS 1.18	13	44	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
36	25	CanSouR 3	6	z100	32	32	32	+ 1
19¾	15⅞	CdnPac .74e	11	256	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	
16⅞	12½	CanalR 1.10	10	7	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
62½	35	CapCit Com	16	79	41⅝	41	41	— ⅛
32¾	23⅝	CapHold .26	19	149	29¼	28⅝	28½	— ⅛
27⅛	22	CapMl 2.57e	8	25	23¾	23	23½	— ⅛
73¼	41	Carbrn 1.60	8	x34	50½	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅝
6⅝	4	Carling OKe	25	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅞	11½	Carlisle .68	6	4	17½	17¼	17¼	
14⅞	7⅞	CaroFrg .40	6	87	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	21¼	CaroPw 1.60	7	588	21½	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
32½	20	CarTec 1.30	7	37	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— 1⅛
30¼	18¼	CarrCp .52	13	174	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	12¼	CarGnl 1.27e		2	14½	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
27¼	8½	CartWa .40a	14	86	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13	10½	CascNGs .92	7	6	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
18½	12½	CastleC .60b	9	234	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
77⅝	53⅞	CaterTr 1.60	16	121	68½	67⅜	67⅝	— 1⅛
6⅛	2½	Cavngh Cm	2	126	3¼	2⅞	2⅝	— ⅛
4¾	2⅛	CCI Corp		27	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
15	7¾	CCI Cp pf		14	10¼	9½	10	+ ⅛
20½	14⅛	CecoCp 1	6	2	14½	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
42¼	28¼	Celanese 2	6	254	32¾	30⅜	31½	— 1¾
58⅞	53⅞	Celn pfA4.50		1	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	
23⅝	9¾	Cencolnc .20	16	120	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
29¾	10	Centex .12e	13	10	15½	15	15	— ⅛
24⅝	20¾	CenHud 1.72	7	7	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	19⅝	CenIllLt 1.60	9	27	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14½	CenIlPS 1.20	10	85	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
25	20⅝	CenLaE 1.16	11	83	20¾	20½	20⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	15¼	CeMPw 1.26	9	14	16½	16	16¼	— ⅛
23¼	17¼	CenSoW 1.08	10	350	17¼	16	16¼	— ½
42¼	24⅛	Cn Soya 1.20	10	102	36⅞	35½	36⅛	— ⅜
25	20¼	CenTU 1.04a	12	59	23¾	23	23	
17½	12⅞	CerroCp .80	3	130	16	15⅞	15½	
22⅞	12½	Cert-teed .50	5	49	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
34¼	16½	Cessna .80	6	201	20½	18	19	— 2
2⅝	1¼	Chadbrn Inc		34	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
23	14⅞	Chmpint .92	6	130	17¼	17¼	17¼	— 1⅛
74	65½	Chml pf5.50		z30	67⅝	67½	67½	— ⅜
26	18	Chml pf1.20		71	19¼	18½	19⅛	— ⅞
20¼	12⅛	ChamSp .52	15	177	19¼	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
30	13⅞	CharlrCo .40	7	40	22½	21¼	21⅞	— ⅝
35⅝	27⅛	Chartr NY 2	7	36	28⅛	28½	28⅝	
12	9⅛	ChaseFd .72		25	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
60¼	41½	ChasManh 2	10	268	54½	53¼	54½	+ ⅜
70	48½	ChasT 4.66e	10	50	52⅛	51⅝	51½	— 1
23	15	Checker Mt	9	14	17⅝	16¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Chelsea .30	4	7	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
22	13⅛	Chemetrn 1	7	28	17½	16⅝	17	— ⅛
54⅛	40	ChmNY 2.89	9	42	45¾	44¼	44½	— 1½
42¼	29⅞	ChesVa 1.60	9	3	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ¼
92	65¼	Chsbgh 1.12	29	67	72¼	70¼	71⅛	— 1⅛
54¼	40	Chessie 3.60	6	203	51⅛	50⅛	50⅝	— ⅜
13¼	9¼	ChEastIll .36	9	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅝	5½	ChiMilw Cp	4	106	10⅛	9⅝	9¾	

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19	12	ChiMilw pf		6	15¾	15¼	15	— ¼
46⅝	30	ChiPneuT 2	10	23	33⅞	32	32	— 1
26⅝	10⅝	ChRI ct UP		4	10	10½	15½	— 1½
7	4½	ChkFull .20e	8	17	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅞	3⅝	Chris Craft	14	74	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
15	10	ChCft pf1.40		9	10⅝	10	10	— ½
20⅞	14⅞	Chromal .70	5	71	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ⅜
44½	20	Chryslr 1.40	3	1971	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	6⅛	Chrysler wt		335	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
25	14½	CI Mtg 2.04e	7	71	16⅞	15⅞	16	— ⅛
22⅞	18⅛	CinBell 1.30	8	19	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛
25½	20⅞	CinnGE 1.64	8	47	21½	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
119	112	CinG pf9.30		z60	115	115	115	— 1
69⅞	60½	CinG pf4.75		z10	64½	64½	64½	+ 1
58½	50⅞	CinGE pf 4		z50	53⅛	53	53	+ 1
44¼	29½	CinMila 1.40	14	34	32½	30¾	31½	— 1¼
49¼	35	CITFin 2.20	10	109	42⅝	41¼	42½	— ¼
55⅞	42½	CitiesSv 2.20	11	246	54⅝	53½	54	
39¾	29¾	CitzSo 3.03e	11	13	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ½
16	10½	CityInvst .60	4	172	10⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
4⅝	1¼	City Inv wt		14	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
30½	23	CityIn pf B2		31	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4¼	City Strs	6	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
57	40	ClarkE 1.52	12	28	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
28⅝	16¼	ClarkO .40a	8	286	21⅞	20⅛	21⅛	+ 1¼
11	5	CLC Am	3	147	5⅛	4½	4½	— ⅝
83⅝	56½	ClvClf 2.10a	10	4	75	73¾	73¾	— 1⅛
37⅞	26¾	ClvElll 2.32	9	46	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
104	93	ClEll pf7.40		z50	97½	97½	97½	
15⅛	8¾	viClev Pitt		z300	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¾
10	6⅛	viClevPit Sp		z100	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
53	14⅛	KloroxCo .52	12	208	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	7½	CluetPea .50	8	39	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅝	14¼	CluetP pf 1		4	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝	
91⅝	16⅞	CMIInv Cp	7	220	18½	16⅞	17⅝	+ ⅝
20⅝	10⅝	CNA Fin .58	4	224	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ¼
26⅝	14⅝	CNA pfA1.10		50	16⅜	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
10⅝	10	CNA In .27e		74	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
39⅝	7	CoastSt Gas	5	2647	12½	10⅝	12	+ 1⅛
42	18	CstSG pf1.80		186	23½	22½	23⅝	+ 1⅝
40⅝	14½	CstSG pf1.19		99	17¾	16¾	17⅝	+ 1
159	101	CocaCol 1.90	41	97	144⅝	140⅝	142⅝	— 1⅝
27	17	CocaBtlg .38	26	142	24	20⅝	23⅝	— ½
26⅝	12	ColdwBk .36	8	x35	16¼	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
27½	7⅝	Colecoln .06	10	35	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
35⅝	28⅝	Colg Pal .54	24	314	31⅛	30¾	30¾	— ¼
18⅝	10	CollinAik .56	7	x61	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
20⅝	8	Collins Fd	8	16	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
25⅞	16¾	Collins Rad	17	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
70	37¾	ColPenn .20	33	195	57	55⅝	56	— ½
22½	13½	Colt Ind .70	6	42	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
54½	47⅝	Colt 1 pf4.25		2	49½	49	49½	+ ½
22¼	19¼	Colt 1 pf1.60		1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
52	26⅝	CBS 1.46	9	199	31⅞	30¼	30⅞	— 1⅛
33⅝	25⅞	ColGas 1.90	8	170	28½	28	28⅛	+ 1
9⅞	4	Colum Pict		87	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
30	20⅝	ColSOh 1.92	8	50	24⅛	20⅞	24	— ⅛
33¾	24¼	ColwM 3.07e	8	76	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅝
93½	49⅝	CombE 1.51	20	106	92¾	89⅞	92⅝	+ 3
79½	46	CmE pf1.70		5	80	80	80	+ ⅛
20⅝	10¾	ComlSol .40	18	79	17⅞	16½	17⅛	— 1
17	12	ComSo pf.90		2	14	14	14	— ½
36⅝	28	ComwE 2.30	8	176	28⅝	28	28¼	— ¼
12⅝	9¼	ComE A wt		7	9¼	9¼	9¼	
12⅛	9⅛	ComEdB wt		7	9¼	9¼	9¼	
27⅝	24⅝	ComwE pf 2		7	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
26⅝	23¼	ComE pf1.90		12	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
24¼	19	ComE pf1.42		31	19¼	18⅝	19	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅛	ComwO .18t	10	309	12⅝	11½	12	— ½
27	18⅛	ComO pf1.72		3	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
5½	2¼	Compul Scl		36	3	2¾	2⅞	
64½	42¼	Comsat .60	15	104	47⅝	46½	47	— ½
17⅞	10⅝	ConAgr .50r	8	x26	12⅛	11¾	11⅝	— ½
24⅝	16	CneMill 1.20	6	15	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
29½	18	ConnG 1.86e	12	42	21½	20	20½	— 1
37⅛	14¼	Conrac .60	8	11	17⅝	16¾	16¾	— ⅞
26	21½	ConEd 1.80	9	282	21⅝	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
84⅝	72½	ConEd pf 6		10	73⅝	72½	72½	— ⅛
68	60	ConEd pf 5		4	61	61	61	+ ½
46⅞	27	ConFds 1.36	10	162	28⅛	26	26¾	— 1⅝
114⅝	72	Con F pf4.50		31	76½	73½	74½	— 2
23⅝	10½	ConFrgt .56	20	208	16⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— 1¼
32	25⅛	ConNGs 2.03	7	42	25⅝	25½	25¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	24¾	ConsuPow 2	8	192	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	— ½
102	92½	CnPw pf7.45		3	96	96	96	+ 1
65¼	55¼	CnPw pf4.50		z70	57½	57	57½	+ 1
58	51	CnPw pf4.16		z10	53½	53½	53½	— ½
17⅝	6⅞	Cont Air Lin	50	109	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
33⅞	22½	Cnt Can 1.60	7	133	24¾	24¼	24½	
10⅞	4¼	ConCop .10e	4	24	8⅛	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
43⅝	34⅝	Cont Cp 2.40	7	101	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	— ⅛
61⅝	54¼	ConllCp 1.96	11	38	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
18⅝	15½	ConllP 1.41e	14	38	18	17	17	— 1
26½	15	ConllR 1.27e	9	9	17⅞	17½	17¾	
15⅝	3¾	Cont Invst	7	25	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
14	9	CnMtg 1.0?e	9	99	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
46⅞	26½	ContOil 1.60	11	395	45¾	45⅛	45½	
65	37½	ContOil pf 2		3	63½	63⅞	63½	+ 1½
25⅛	18⅞	ContTel .92	11	148	20½	20	20	— ½
62	30⅝	Control Dat	10	426	42¼	40⅝	41⅝	— ⅝
59½	50	CnDt pf4.50		z50	54½	53½	53½	— 1
32	24⅞	Conwood 2	8	9	27⅝	27¼	27½	— ¼
44¼	31½	Cooprin .80	31	64	41¾	40	40	— 2
120	75	Coopin pfA5		1	110¼	110¼	110¼	— 1¾
31¾	6½	Cooper Lab	12	78	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
20⅝	12½	CoopT 1.0?e	6	28	12⅝	12	12	— ½
21½	15	CopT pf1.25		1	15	15	15	— ½
26½	16½	Copeind .48	10	75	17½	17	17	— ½
24⅝	12⅝	Copp Rnge	9	52	20¼	19	19⅝	— ⅛
30½	22½	CopwCp 1.60	5	52	26	24⅞	25	— 1
15½	3½	Cordura Cp	3	90	4	3¾	3⅞	— ½
120½	89¼	CorngG 1.12	25	11	98	96	97	— ⅛
30⅞	23¾	Cousin 2.32e	11	36	26⅛	26½	25¼	— ⅛
9⅝	4¾	Cowles Com	16	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
40¼	18¼	CoxBdct .35	11	8	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
34	25½	CPC Int 1.77	10	133	31⅞	30½	31⅛	— ¼
22½	14¼	Crane .80a	5	59	19⅝	18½	18⅝	— ½
12½	7½	CreditF .42	8	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
32½	22⅝	CrockN 1.66	7	37	25½	24½	24½	— ⅝
19¾	11¼	CrompK .80	6	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	17½	CrouHin .60	15	15	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	20⅛	Crown Cork	13	185	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅜
43⅝	23⅝	CrwZell 1.20		264	37⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— 1¼
19⅝	12⅛	CTS Co .40	5	97	16⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
17⅛	10	Culligan .36	11	23	12½	12⅛	12½	
59⅞	29¼	CumEn .88a	12	40	38	36⅛	37¼	— 1¼
10¼	4¾	Cunn Drug	7	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
14⅝	18	Currinc .54e		36	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	CurtissWri	18	192	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
44	22¼	CurtissWr A		2	20	20	23	— ⅛
50⅝	24	CutlerH 1.40	8	107	31⅞	29⅝	31⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	20	CyclopsCp 1	4	17	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	27½	CyprusMn 1	10	74	39	38½	38½	

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60¾	28⅝	Damon Cp	30	18	44⅝	43¼	43⅝	— ⅜
10½	7⅝	DanRiv .50	6	36	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
41⅞	26	Dana 1.36b	7	57	30⅛	28	28¼	— 1¼
50⅝	22⅝	Dartind .40b	8	69	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	— 1
30⅞	28	Dartind pf 2		8	29¼	29	29	+ ¼
17⅝	16⅛	Dayco 1.14	5	22	16¾	15⅝	15¼	— ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	Daylin .24	3	85	6¾	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
27	18¼	DaylHud .54	7	47	12⅝	12⅛	12	— ⅛
25	19⅝	DayIPL 1.66	10	198	19⅞	19⅝	19½	— ⅛
16⅝	6½	DeanWit .40	6	19	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
65½	35⅝	Deere 1.40a	9	2040	55½	51⅝	51⅝	— 4⅞
17⅝	14½	DlmarP 1.16	9	58	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
23⅛	16⅝	Del Mnt 1.20	8	42	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅝
68⅝	45⅝	DeltaAir .60	12	229	46¼	46	46	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Deltec .10e		44	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
24¼	9½	Deltona Crp		52	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
38⅝	19⅛	DennMfg .90	6	63	25½	22¼	23	— 2¼
28	16¾	DennMf pf 1		4	22⅛	21½	21½	— ⅛
20¼	9	Dennys .06	13	233	12	10¼	11⅛	— ⅜
27¼	16¼	Dentsply .76	15	75	24	22½	23⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	DeSoto .60	6	61	11⅛	10¼	10⅞	— ⅜
21¼	18	DetEdis 1.45	9	86	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
130	111	Del E pf9.32		z330	115	113½	113½	— 1½
104	93¾	Del E pf7.68		z30	97	97	97	— ½
102½	91½	Del E pf7.45		z70	95½	95½	95½	— ⅛
83	69⅝	Del E pf5.50		1	70⅝	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	13⅞	Dexter .28	13	16	16½	16	16	— 1
24⅛	15⅝	Dial Finl .54	12	6	21½	21	21	— ⅜
36½	26⅝	Diamint 2	8	67	30⅛	28¾	28¾	— 1½
28⅛	16⅝	DiamSh 1.10	9	254	24⅝	23½	24⅛	— ⅜
37¼	25½	Dia Sh pfC 2		20	34¼	33	34	
18⅛	14½	Dia pf D1.20		15	17⅛	16⅞	17	
24⅛	19⅝	DickAB .44	11	7	20¾	20⅛	20¼	— ½
14¼	7⅝	Dictaphn .48	9	88	11¾	11⅛	11¼	— ½
57½	41⅝	Diebold .40b	19	32	45⅛	44½	44½	— ½
13⅝	9	DiGiorg .66	6	33	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
119¼	73¼	Digital Eqpt	44	333	112½	107¼	107½	— 5
10⅛	6⅞	Dillingm .40	9	x37	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
28¼	21½	Dilingm pf 2		x5	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¾
39⅛	25¼	DillonCo 1b	16	9	34½	34¼	34¼	— ½
123⅞	59½	DisneyW .12	32	1600	57	53⅛	54	— 6
22¼	10½	Dission .12	8	47	11	13¼	13⅛	— 1¼
49¼	37¼	DistSeag .70	22	8	48	47	47	— 1
3⅛	1⅝	Diversld In	14	14	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
29½	20⅞	DivMt 2.88e	7	70	23	22	22	— 1
30	20¼	DrPeppr .2	46	x77	23	22⅝	22⅞	
108	68	DomeM 1a	20	69	108½	106¼	108	+ 2
9⅝	7	DomF 1.01e		34	7¾	7⅛	7¾	— ⅛
10½	6¼	DonLufJ .12	10	7	6⅞	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	17⅝	Donnley .48	17	67	26¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
26⅛	11	Doric Cp .32	5	8	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
16½	7⅝	Dorr Oliver	10	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
12⅛	5	Dorsey .10	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
55	33½	Dover 1.04	10	22	40⅞	38¼	38¼	— 2¼
68	46½	DowChem 1	19	915	55¾	51⅞	55⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4	DPF Inc		36	4	3¾	4	— ⅛
35⅝	25	Dravo 1.50	9	46	31½	29⅞	31¼	+ 1¼
61¼	33⅛	Dresser 1.40	18	216	57¾	56¼	57⅛	— ⅝
62	37	Dres pf 2.20		17	57¾	56	57¾	— 2
56	32⅛	Drssr pfB 2		65	52⅝	51⅝	52	— 1
24	18	DrexB 1.92e		7	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	7½	DreyfusCp 1	7	77	8½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	18	Duk Pw 1.40	9	x165	18⅛	17½	18	+ ⅛
109	100	Duke pf8.20		y100	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ 1⅛
42	32¼	DunBrd .42h	26	64	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	— ⅛
14½	4⅝	Duplan Cp	25	29	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
203½	153¼	duPont 5.45e	15	289	171	168½	170¼	— 1¾
70½	64	duPnt pf4.50		2	67	66⅝	67	
55⅛	50	duPnt pf3.50		1	53	53	53	+ ½
24⅛	21¼	DuqLt 1.72	9	51	21½	21	21	— ¼
27⅝	22½	Dq 3.7pf1.87		z700	25	25	25	+ 1
27	13⅝	Dymoln .28	10	52	19⅝	19	19	— ⅜

E

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29	23½	EaglePic .97	7	x28	24⅝	23¾	23⅞	— ⅝
17⅝	10½	Easco .36r	6	58	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
22½	7⅝	East Air Ln		337	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
30	14⅛	EastGs .69t	16	316	24½	23¼	24	+ 1
22¼	17	EastUtl 1.50	14	5	17½	17¼	17¼	— ½
151⅞	123⅝	EasKo 1.28a	31	646	128¼	126⅛	126⅞	— 1
41½	29⅝	Eaton 1.80	6	59	32⅛	31¼	31¼	— 1¼
42¼	21⅛	Echlin .34	24	251	32½	31	32½	— 1⅛
42½	16⅝	EckrdJk .20	34	x192	35½	34½	35	
41⅞	17⅝	EckdNC .24	14	14	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅝
47	27	EdisBro 1.20	8	15	28¼	28⅛	28¼	— ¼
20½	9⅛	EG&G .10	27	366	21	18¾	20⅞	+ 1⅝
9⅛	3¼	Elect Assoc		33	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
55½	28⅞	EDS .25e	24	8	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	El Mem Mg	7	47	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
9¼	7⅛	EMM ptlk		30	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
13½	6¼	Elgin Natl	19	18	11	10½	11	+ ½
21½	3½	Elixir Ind	4	37	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
21	13½	ElPasoNG 1	7	127	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
35⅝	26	EltraCp 1.50	7	23	31⅝	31	31¼	— ¼
53¼	43⅝	EmerEl .65	33	x297	49	47	48½	+ ½
74	54	EmE pfB.90		x4	67	67	67	— ⅛
75	54½	Emery A .74	46	77	63½	63	63	— ¾
17⅛	6½	Emeryln .31	10	132	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
33	18	Emhart 1.20	6	44	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ½
5	3⅝	EMI Lt .22e	10	32	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
17⅞	15⅛	EmpDE 1.28	10	12	16	15⅞	15⅞	
14	6¼	EmpFin .57t	4	14	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ½
12	8⅛	Empire Gas	4	20	13⅛	12½	12½	— ⅝
27¾	15	EnglhdM .43	11	123	19⅞	19¼	19½	— ⅝
8⅝	4⅞	EnnisB .06e	6	18	5¼	5½	5½	
53	27¼	Envirotech	24	62	38⅝	37⅛	38½	+ 1
21	14	Equimrk .80	7	26	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
36⅝	29¾	EquitGs 2.40	7	8	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ¼
31¼	21⅞	EquiLf 2.39e	11	26	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
38⅛	22¾	ESBInc 1.40	9	26	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	
39⅞	20½	Esmark .75	6	177	25½	24⅛	24½	— ⅝
10⅞	5½	Esquire .32	4	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
24⅞	13⅝	EssexInt .72	6	63	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Esterline .30	11	13	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅞	25¼	EthylCp 1a	6	109	31¾	30⅛	30⅝	— ⅞
50⅞	38⅞	Ethyl pf2.40		16	43⅝	41	41½	— 2½
24⅛	11⅛	EvansP .40b	7	99	14¼	13⅞	14	— ½
22	15	ExCellO .90	8	296	16¾	15¼	15¼	— 1
25⅝	24	Excelsr .71e		97	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ¼
17	6⅝	Extndcare	7	46	8	7½	8	+ ½
103¼	83⅛	Exxon 4.25e	9	429	92⅞	92	92½	— ½

F

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅝	7	Fabrge .40	6	57	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
90¼	32	FalCam .15e	16	1095	68⅛	64¼	66⅝	+ 2⅛
13⅝	5¼	Fairind .30e	50	18	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
15¼	7½	Fairmnt .50	9	40	10	9⅝	9⅝	
18¼	14¼	Fairmt pf 1		6	17	16¾	17	+ 1
5⅝	3	Falstaf Brw		19	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅞	10	Fansiel .30a	6	23	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅜
15	6⅝	FarWtF .44t	7	27	7½	7	7	
12⅝	6	Farah Mfg		45	6⅛	6	6⅛	
35⅛	12	Fedders .50	16	141	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ¼
39½	25½	Federl 1.30a	4	6	33⅝	32½	32½	— ½
30⅞	20⅝	FedMog 1.80	8	19	21½	21⅝	21⅛	— ⅛
23½	13⅞	FedNMt .50	7	769	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅝
26¼	16½	FedPapBd 1	5	10	21	20⅝	20¼	— ½
19⅛	14½	FPap pf1.20		13	16½	15½	15⅝	— ⅝
11½	6¼	FdSign S .30	6	9	7½	7⅜	7⅝	— ¼
57	35½	FedDSt 1.08	14	142	37¼	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅛
11	6⅝	Federat Dv	11	21	7⅝	7½	7½	
47⅝	31¼	FerroCp .90	7	29	31¾	29½	30	— 1½
22¾	13½	Fibrebrd .80	5	80	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
6¼	4½	Fidelity Fin	5	15	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
38	15	FidMt 3.56e	4	95	16¾	16	16⅛	— ¼
47⅞	36⅛	FidUB 2.20b	7	3	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
27½	15½	FieldM 1.40	7	12	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
23⅝	11⅝	FiltrolCp .60	9	9	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
27⅝	11⅛	FinlFed .93t	4	88	13	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
27¾	17½	Firestone 1	6	174	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
31⅝	13⅝	FstChar .91t	7	178	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
78⅝	49⅝	FstChiC 1.62	16	122	74¼	72½	72⅝	— 2⅝
60⅛	40½	FstIntBk .80	23	131	58⅝	57¾	58⅝	
27½	15⅛	Fst Mt 2.04e	7	78	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
48½	32½	FstNBo 1.62	10	193	44⅝	43⅝	44	— ⅝
51½	34⅞	FstNCity .72	23	609	47⅞	47	47⅝	
36	27	FstNStBn 2	7	2	29	29	29	— ½
52¼	34	FstPa 1.20a	13	92	43⅞	43¼	43⅞	+ ¼
27¼	16¼	FPaMt 2.10e	8	32	19¼	18½	18½	— 1
12⅞	10⅝	FstU RE .96	15	15	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	FstVaBk .41	10	13	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
40½	33⅝	FsIWBK 1.72	8	4	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	+ ¼
64⅞	32	FsWM 4.12e	8	53	37	36⅛	36⅞	— ½
66⅞	39⅝	FiscbbM .96	21	x24	59¼	59⅛	59¼	
22⅛	12	FishFds .30	8	22	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
18½	9¼	Fishr Scl .16	8	x14	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
11¾	6¾	FleetEnt .12	6	95	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
26¾	7½	Flexvan .74t	8	223	16½	14⅝	15⅛	— 1
32⅛	13⅛	Flintkte 1.08	6	44	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅝
25¼	13⅛	Flntkte 1.08						
75⅝	56	Fnt pfA 4.50		z50	61	61	61	
37⅛	27⅝	Fnt pfB 2.25		1	29	29	29	
30⅝	22	FlaE Coast	6	18	23⅝	23¼	23½	— ¼
22⅛	12⅝	FlaGas .66	5	48	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
55⅝	32⅝	FlaPow 1.80	9	65	33⅝	32	32	— 1⅝
35⅝	32⅝	FlaPwL 1.22	10	103	32½	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
29¾	18	FlaStl 1.32	5	54	23⅛	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
57⅝	27⅝	Fluor 1.65t	60	372	52⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— 1¾
97½	94	Fluor pfB 3		13	93	80¼	80¼	— 3
34¼	19⅝	FlyTigr .20r	8	451	26	22¼	23	— 2¼
24⅛	14⅝	FMC .92	7	102	19	18	18	— ⅝
39¼	30⅛	FMC pf2.25		17	35¼	34½	34½	— ½
9⅞	6½	FdFair .23b	9	19	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8½	FooteCB .80	8	17	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	Foote Min		10	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
82⅝	47⅛	FordM 3.20a	4	775	47¾	46⅞	46⅞	— 1⅛
23⅝	12⅝	ForMcK .89	6	45	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
35⅞	25⅛	FMK pf.80		2	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅝
18¼	16	FtDea 1.22e		19	19½	17½	17½	
31⅝	18½	FtHowd .25a	18	46	21	20¼	20¼	— ¾
60⅝	21	FostWhl .90	18	166	52	50⅝	52¾	+ 1
47⅛	22⅛	Foxboro .63	25	76	45¼	43⅝	43⅝	— 2⅛
23⅞	9⅝	FrnklnM .20	16	83	17	15⅝	16¼	— ⅝
34	20¼	FreeplM .80	17	79	28¼	27⅝	27½	— ⅝
34⅝	23⅝	Fruehf 1.80	6	243	24⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— 1
25	24¼	Fruehauf wi		8	24⅞	24	24	— ½
20⅝	9½	Fuqua Ind	4	122	21⅛	10¾	18	— ⅝

G

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25	12	Gableind 1t	5	14	12	12	12	
6⅝	2⅞	GAC Corp		78	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	— ¼
22¼	10	GAF Cp .44	5	177	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
29	17⅛	GAF pf 1.20		10	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
36⅛	22⅝	GamSk 1.40	6	35	31⅞	31¾	31½	— ½
36⅝	24⅝	GamS pf.75		4	32	31¾	31¼	— 1
37	24	GamS pf1.60		5	31⅝	31½	31⅛	— ¾
45	29⅛	Gannett .36	26	60	35	34¼	34⅝	— ⅝
33⅝	16¼	GardDen .70	17	97	28	27¼	27⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	15½	Garlock .84	7	4	16¾	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅝	Gas Svc 1.12	7	46	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
9⅝	4½	Gateway In	3	56	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
12½	6	GCA Corp	18	104	9½	8⅝	9	— ⅛
17	10½	Gemini Cap		12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14½	13¼	GeminiInc 1		27	13½	13½	13⅛	— ⅛
17¼	12⅛	Gen Am Inv		13	14⅛	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
61⅛	24⅝	GnA Oil .60b	20	26	42⅞	42¼	42⅝	— ⅝
63¼	33⅞	GATran 1.80	12	53	55⅞	52⅝	54¼	— 1⅝
75⅛	57½	GATn pf2.50		23	68	66½	66½	
13⅝	10⅝	GnBncs .73e	6	23	10⅛	10⅞	13½	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅝	GnCable .51	8	131	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅝
23⅛	13	GenCig 1.20	7	9	14½	14	14	
14⅛	6⅝	Gen Develpt	6	32	6½	6¼	6⅝	
28⅝	15⅝	Gen Dynam	8	101	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	+ ¼
75⅛	55	GenEl 1.60	21	684	66⅝	64⅞	65⅝	— ⅝
30½	22⅞	GnFood 1.40	11	500	25¾	25⅝	26	— ⅝
25⅛	14	GnGrth .86e		23	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	8⅝	Gen Host	5	9	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅝
29⅛	17⅛	GenInst .38t	11	76	18	17⅝	17⅝	
46	16⅝	GnMedic .12	13	26	18⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— 1¼
67⅝	46⅝	GnMill 1.08	19	175	60	58⅝	60	+ ¾
84⅝	58⅝	GnMot 5.25e	6	1415	58⅝	57¾	58⅝	— ⅛
79½	70⅛	GnMot 5pf 5		2	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ½
50⅛	33⅝	GMt pf 3.75		6	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	9⅝	GenPort .30	7	165	13	12⅞	13	— ⅝
20¼	16½	GPubUt 1.60	8	258	19	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Gen Refract	7	29	6⅛	5⅜	5⅞	— ⅛
57⅝	38⅞	GenSignal .70	18	21	50⅛	49	49	— 1⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Gen Steel		33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33⅛	25⅞	G TelEl 1.72	9	935	29	27	27⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	32⅝	GTIEl pf2.50		3	39½	39½	37½	— ⅛
19¼	14½	GTFl pf.30		z30	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	16⅛	GenTire 1.20	4	155	16¼	16½	16½	— ½
13½	5⅛	Genesc .04p		101	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
43½	29	GenuPt .40e	32	193	40½	38¼	37¾	— ⅜
45½	30	GaPac .80b	13	339	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	— 1
105⅝	94	GaPw pf7.72		z70	99	99	99	+ ⅛
27⅝	16⅛	Gerber 1.36	11	43	17⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅝
160	92⅛	GettyO 1.?e	28	157	159½	160½	159½	+ 1½
21	19⅛	GettO pf1.20		2	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	GF Bus .32	10	x2	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
17⅝	10⅝	GianPC .80	9	16	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	
34½	10	GibFinl .79t	4	35	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Gidd Lewis	62	68	6¾	6	6¾	— ⅜
26⅝	12⅝	GiffdHil .36e	6	12	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
68⅛	43	Gillette 1.50	15	227	44½	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	14⅝	Ginos Inc	21	72	17⅝	16	16	— 1¼
33½	16⅝	GleasnW .44	16	36	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+ 1¼
23⅝	10⅝	Global Mar	10	101	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
32⅝	16¼	GlobeU .80a	6	16	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅝
25¼	10⅝	GoldWt Fin	7	42	13⅛	12½	12½	— ½
30⅝	19⅝	Goodrich 1	4	303	19⅝	18	18	— 2
37⅛	16⅝	GoodyrTR 1	73	1953	19¼	17½	18½	— ⅝
23½	10¼	GorJwlA .24	8	5	14⅛	13⅝	10½	— ⅛
34⅛	18⅝	GouldInc 1	8	77	28	26⅝	26⅞	— 1⅝
33⅝	18½	Grace 1.50	8	216	27	26⅝	26¼	— ½
16⅝	9⅝	GrandUn .80	8	107	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅝
25⅛	16⅝	Granit 1.20a	5	33	23⅝	22⅝	23	— ⅝
24⅝	16⅛	GranlW 1.50	7	x78	18¼	17⅝	18	— ⅝
23¼	8⅝	GrayDrg 1e	14	21	9¼	8½	9	+ ⅛
41⅝	28⅝	GtAMl 3.27e	11	130	36⅛	34½	35	— ⅝
19	9¾	Grt AllPac		199	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
31¼	15⅛	GtLkDr 1.20		8	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅛	GtNolr 1.20e	14	31	12½	12	12⅝	
59½	40	GtNNek 1.60	11	93	52⅞	52	52⅝	— ½
34¼	14⅝	GtWnFin .40	6	223	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	— ⅝
8⅛	3⅝	Gt Wn Unif		28	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
16¼	11⅝	GtWnUnt pf		6	12	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	GrtWsh Inv		26	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
25⅛	16⅝	GrenGiant 1	9	10	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	26	GrGt pf1.76		1	31	31	31	— 2
19⅝	13¾	Greyhd 1.04	8	236	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Greyhnd wr		77	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	7½	Grolier .50	5	105	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
12¼	8	Grumman		25	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	16¾	Guardian In	13	55	20¼	18½	19½	— 1⅝
46⅞	33	GuarM 4.09e	7	56	33½	32¾	33¼	
67⅛	25⅛	GlfLfH .10h	5	57	33½	32½	32½	— 1½
29⅛	21⅝	GulfOil 1.50	7	573	23⅝	23	23¼	+ ¼
11¼	6⅛	Gulf Resrce	8	157	10	9⅝	10	— ⅛
15¼	9	GfR pfA.10k		2	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
17	10⅝	GfR pfB.63k		4	15½	15¼	15½	
22⅝	16⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	9	199	16⅝	15⅞	16⅜	
35¼	21⅝	GulfWn .64a	4	231	29	28¼	29	
2¼	3⅛	GlfWind wt		673	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
146	93¼	GlfW pf 3.50		1	120½	119⅛	120	— 2⅛
67½	48¼	GlfW pf 3.87		3	57½	57	57	— ⅛
77⅝	69	GlfW pf5.75		1	71⅞	71⅝	71⅝	
9	4⅝	Gulton Ind	9	39	5	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
38½	32½	YckWat 2.36	8	8	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ½

H

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22	16	HallPrt .80a	5	6	16½	16	16	— ⅜
187⅝	125¼	Halburt 1.10	38	739	179⅞	177	178½	+ 5⅛
22	10¼	HamPap .23	10	137	17¼	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅝
15½	7⅝	Hamond .40	6	23	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Handlmn .68	6	90	8⅛	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
18¼	10⅛	HanesCp .60	5	x42	12½	11⅝	11⅝	— 1
60¼	39⅝	Hanna 1.35	19	6	50½	49⅝	50½	+ ½
35¼	17⅝	Harcourt	7	9	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
32	8½	Hardees .16	10	155	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
34½	19⅛	Harnisf 1.20	6	38	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
56⅝	12⅝	Harrahs .22	11	55	14⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅝
49⅛	24½	Harrlnt 1.12	13	63	36	34⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
25¼	13⅛	Harsco 1b	7	27	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
29¼	13½	HrtSMrx .88	7	23	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
29⅝	8	HartHk .20e	7	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
34	24¼	HawiiEl 1.56	8	x100	23⅝	22½	22¼	— 1
19½	13	Hayes Alb 1	6	15	13⅛	12⅝	13	— ¼
8⅛	4¾	Hazeltine	8	10	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
30	16	HCA Martin	13	60	24⅝	21¾	23	— 1⅛
33⅝	11	Hecks .12	8	63	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ⅛
22	14½	HeclaM .33t	29	27	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
12¼	9½	Hellemn .44	6	17	11¼	11	11	— ½
52¼	37¾	HeinzH 1.08	15	90	50½	50	50⅛	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Helene Curt		3	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
45	29¼	Hellerlnl .84	19	168	42½	41¾	41¾	— ⅝
190⅛	130½	Hiler pf4.07		1	178	178	178	— 7
18	12¼	HelmeP .60	13	33	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
43	16⅝	Helmrch .20	20	91	38⅛	36⅝	37⅛	— 1½
3⅝	1¾	Hemisph Cp		19	1¾	1⅝	1¾	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅝	Heminc .70e		3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
40¼	28½	Hercules .80	14	x454	31⅞	30¾	31	— 1
24½	13½	HershF 1.1	11	26	15¾	15	15	
46¼	27½	Hesston .32	10	163	34¼	32¾	32⅞	— 1⅝
62	35⅝	Heublein 1	23	188	54⅝	52⅛	52⅛	— 2½
100⅝	71	Hew Pck .20	54	144	95¼	93⅝	94⅝	— ½
8⅞	4⅛	High Voltg	16	52	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	19⅛	Hillenbd .48	16	33	23⅝	22½	23	— ½
43⅝	19⅛	Hilton Htl 1	7	139	20⅛	19½	19½	— 1⅛
6½	3⅛	HMW Ind		18	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
38	25⅛	HobartM .72	14	31	30½	29⅝	29⅝	— 1⅛
43¼	24⅝	HoernW 1.12	10	53	37⅛	36⅛	35⅝	— 1⅛
21	6⅛	Hoff Elctrn	7	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
42⅛	15⅝	Holdylnn .30	10	499	16¼	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅝
15¼	12⅝	HollySg .95e	7	8	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
52¼	23	Homestak 1	11	252	48	47	47⅛	+ ½
140⅝	97⅛	Honywll 1.40	19	165	99¾	97¾	97⅝	— 1½
41	23⅝	HoovBll 1.28	7	2	25	25	25	— ⅜
15⅝	5⅝	Horizon Cp	5	98	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	8⅛	HospAff .57t	10	25	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
27	10⅝	HospitA .12e	13	129	16⅛	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	9¼	Host Intl .36	7	47	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅝
16⅛	10⅝	Houdall .80a	5	30	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
19⅝	10¼	HoudMll .48	9	14	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— 1
13¼	5	House Fbric	16	78	10⅝	9½	9½	— ½
35⅝	21	HousFin .90	8	114	22	20¾	21½	— ⅛
58⅝	40	HouF pf2.50		13	38	38	38	— 2
79½	47½	HouF pf2.37		9	48	47½	48	+ ½
51¼	35⅝	HousLP 1.40	11	x83	35⅛	32¾	32¾	— 2⅛
34	20¼	HouNGs .50	16	895	28⅝	28	28	— ⅝
68¼	43½	HouG pf2.50		19	57½	57	57	+ ⅜
34⅞	14⅝	HowJohn .20	14	362	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	— ¾
21⅝	10⅛	Howmet .70	12	245	18⅛	18	18	— ¼

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27⅝	18	Hubbd 1.55e	11	31	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—
37⅞	20⅝	HudBay 1.60	9	3	29¼	29	29	—
9¾	5⅛	HughHat .40	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
82½	41⅞	HughTl .20e	32	121	81⅛	79⅝	81	+
73⅝	13⅝	Humch .16	24	325	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	—
19⅞	6⅝	HuttrEF .40	18	20	9¼	9⅛	9¼	—
37	24	Huyck .28a	29	53	29	28	28	—
14⅝	7	Hydrom .16	6	30	7½	7¼	7¼	—

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—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅝	6⅝	ICN Pharm	10	78	9⅝	9	9⅝	—
36	25½	Idaho P 1.86	9	16	26¾	26⅛	26¾	
28¼	19½	IdealBas .80	10	97	19	18½	19⅝	—
90	68½	Ideal pf 4.75		2	82	81	81	—
11⅝	4	IdeaToy .50t	9	30	5⅝	5	5¼	+
31⅝	22⅝	IDS Rl 2.30e	12	171	29¾	28	28	—
29	17⅞	IllCent 1.30	7	173	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+
107	80	IlCent pfA6		3	105	105	105	+
55½	40⅝	IlCen pf3.50		20	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	—
34¼	25¼	IlPowr 2.20	10	70	25⅝	25¾	25⅛	—
56⅞	51½	IlPow pf4.12		z160	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+
34	29	IlPow pf2.35		z100	31	31	31	—
31⅝	28½	IlPow pf2.71		z100	28⅝	28½	28⅝	—
30	27⅝	IlPow pf2.13		240	28	27½	27½	—
36	22½	IllTool .36a	19	39	32	29¾	29⅝	—
19	7⅝	ImpCpAm	5	231	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—
49⅝	31⅞	INACp 2.10a	7	140	35¼	35⅛	35¼	—
24½	18¾	INA In 1.05e		12	19⅜	19	19	—
10⅝	6¾	Income Cap		22	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—
27½	15¾	IndianHd 1	6	37	23⅝	22	22	—
28⅝	23¾	IndiGas 1.92	6	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—
96	89	IndIM pf7.08		z40	90	90	90	—
29⅛	21	IndpIPL 1.82	7	67	23⅝	23	23⅜	—
44⅝	26⅝	IndiNat 1.20	8	10	30	29⅝	29⅞	—
20⅝	7⅝	Inexco Oil	32	423	15	14½	14⅝	—
87⅝	51	IngerR 2.16	18	243	86⅝	85	85⅝	+
52⅝	36	IngR pf2.35		14	52	51¼	52	—
50⅝	37⅝	IndCnt 1.68	9	11	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	—
34⅝	26	InlandStl 2a	6	198	29⅞	28¾	28⅝	—
10⅝	6⅝	Inmont .30	5	115	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	—
15	8⅝	Insilco .70	6	34	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—
20⅝	14⅝	Insc pfA1.25		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
52½	34⅝	InspirCop 2	7	19	42¼	41¾	41¾	—
19⅝	11	Insilnv 3.49e	7	8	11¾	11½	11⅝	—
12	7⅝	Integon .24	8	23	9¼	8⅞	8⅝	—
54	33⅝	Interco 1.36	8	24	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	—
29	22⅛	Intrlkln 1.80	4	55	22½	21⅝	21⅝	—
340	245	IBM 4.48	28	444	284⅝	276¼	284⅝	—
100⅝	83	IntFlaF .44r	58	123	84⅞	82⅛	84⅝	—
39	26	IntHar 1.40a	6	410	29⅛	27	28	—
16⅛	11	InHold 1.47e		12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+
4⅞	1½	Int Indust		171	1⅝	1½	1½	—
40¼	20½	IntMiner .92	14	231	34⅞	33⅝	34⅛	—
13½	8½	Int Mng	10	227	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	—
34⅛	22¼	IntMultf 1.25	8	2	25¾	25¾	25⅝	—
37⅝	27	InNick 1.20a	14	145	35⅝	33¾	34⅝	—
57	33	IntPap 1.50a	14	344	48⅝	46⅝	46⅝	—
12½	4⅝	IntRect .10e	11	72	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	—
60⅝	29½	Int T&T 1.40	8	625	33⅝	32¼	32⅝	—
109	58	IntTT pfH4		1	64½	64½	64½	—
103	56½	ITT pf14.50		3	62½	62⅝	62⅝	—
101½	54	IntTT pfJ4		3	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	—
100	52½	IntTT pfK4		108	57½	55⅝	56⅝	—
74	36⅝	ITT pfN2.25		329	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	—
20½	14	Intrpce 1.10	6	34	17	16⅝	17	—
25⅝	12½	IntrpbGp .80	4	19	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
99⅝	60⅝	IntTT pfO5		4	62½	62½	62½	—
14	5	Intrst Brds		16	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+
37⅝	16	IntrsPw 1.32	9	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
7⅛	1½	Interst Strs		80	1⅝	1½	1½	—
11⅝	4⅝	IntrsUn .06e	4	106	5¼	5	5	—
35⅛	19	Iowa Beef	5	43	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	—
18⅞	15⅝	Iowa El 1.30	7	39	16⅝	16	16	—
20⅝	17	IowaIlG 1.44	7	45	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
24⅝	20⅝	IowaPL 1.68	7	15	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—
21⅝	18	IwaPSv 1.40	10	22	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
8⅝	3¾	IpcoHsp .15t	12	40	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
37⅝	19¼	ITE Imp .60	9	x46	22	21⅝	21⅝	—
53⅝	20	Itek Corp	18	131	25	24⅝	24⅝	—
28⅝	21¼	IU Int .75	10	208	23⅝	23	23	—
70½	53	IUInt A		2	57	57	57	—
45⅝	34⅝	IU Int pf1.25		2	37⅝	36½	36⅝	—

J - K

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26	8½	JamesF .52	10	27	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
23⅛	14	Jantzen .60b	6	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
16⅛	10¼	Japan 1.74e		34	10⅝	10	10	—
		Jpn fnl.74e		10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—
40⅝	27	JeffPilot .52	16	x68	34⅛	34	34⅛	—
105	93	JerCe pf8.12		z100	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—
103	90	JerCe pf7.88		z220	96½	96	96½	+
54½	49	JerCen pf 4		z10	49½	49½	49½	—
55⅛	27⅛	Jewel C 1.66	10	34	41	40⅝	40⅝	—
31⅝	7⅝	Jewelcor	9	90	10¼	11½	11½	—
33	16⅝	JimWalt .68	6	69	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	—
38½	22	JimW pf1.60		10	26	25½	25⅝	—
21½	18⅝	JHanSe .92e		x46	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
27¼	22¼	JHanI 1.56e		22	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—
38	18½	JhnMan 1.20	7	x171	19⅝	19	19⅝	—
180¼	108	JohnJhn .50	48	101	127½	120	120	—
37⅝	13¾	Johns Sv .80	8	22	20½	20	20	—
61½	27⅝	JonLog .80	7	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—
22⅝	16½	JonLau 1.60	6	41	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—
30	22⅛	Jorgen 1.30b	5	26	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—
33⅝	14⅛	Jostens .80	8	3	19⅝	19	19	—
47⅝	24¼	JoyMfg 1.40	21	204	46⅝	46	46⅝	—
36½	13	KaisAlm .50	11	391	21	18⅝	19⅝	—
58	45½	KaiA pf 4.12		2	51	51	51	—
12¼	6¾	KaisCem .50	6	30	9⅝	8⅝	9	—
36½	28⅝	KiCm pf2.50		1	30⅝	30½	30½	—
18⅝	14¼	KiCm pf1.37		4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
20¼	10⅛	KaneMill .10	5	60	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
32⅝	27	KCtyPL 2.20	9	43	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—
42	20⅝	KCSou Ind 2	7	40	23	22	22	—
23⅝	19¾	KanGEl 1.52	8	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—
18⅝	14⅝	KanNeb 1.12	10	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
30	20⅝	KanPLt 1.48	8	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	—
8⅝	4⅝	Katy Ind	6	26	6	5⅝	5⅝	—
20⅝	17	Kty pfB 1.46		7	18½	18¼	18¼	—
45⅞	14½	KaufBrd .16	12	99	19½	18⅝	18⅝	—
14¼	7⅝	KawcBrf .20	10	51	12½	11⅝	11⅝	—
19⅝	10⅝	KayserR .60	4	14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—
33⅝	15⅝	Keebler .20	22	19	22¼	20⅝	20⅝	—
9⅞	3½	KeeneCp .10	5	33	4⅝	4	4⅛	—
19⅝	9⅝	Keller .45	4	8	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
17⅝	13	Kellogg .54	17	50	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	—
36⅝	21¼	Kennmt 1.20	7	21	33	31½	31⅝	—
39	23	Kennecott 2	9	488	37½	36⅛	37⅝	—
26⅝	21½	KyUtil 1.74	7	11	22	21⅝	22	—
87¼	52⅝	KerrMG .60	38	493	93½	85⅛	87⅝	—
168	155	KerM pf4.50		1	170	170	170	—
20⅞	13	KeyCon .45e	5	18	15⅝	15	15⅝	—
29⅝	15½	Kidde .60a	5	25	16⅝	16	16⅝	—
54¼	46	Kidde pfB 4		2	51	50½	51	—
61⅛	38	Kid pf A2.20		3	40	39	39	—
50⅞	36⅝	KimbCl 1.44	12	315	41⅝	39⅝	40⅞	—
13⅝	6⅝	KingDSt .30	9	159	9¾	9	9	—
40⅞	14½	KlrschCo .72	7	31	16½	16	16½	—
42	29	KLM Airlin		6	29⅝	29¼	29¼	—
57⅝	31	KnightN .32	17	13	37	37	37	—
22⅝	12	Koehrng .60	5	130	18⅝	16⅝	17⅝	—
41½	32	Koeh pf 2.75		1	38	38	38	—
44⅝	31	Koppers 1.83	7	x63	40	38⅝	38⅝	—
50⅝	40	Kraftco 1.77	11	x93	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	—
51⅛	31	KresgeS .20	31	x649	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—
27¼	15⅝	Krochlr .80a	5	11	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
24⅝	15	Kroger 1.30	11	85	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—
18	10½	Kysor .60a	5	19	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—

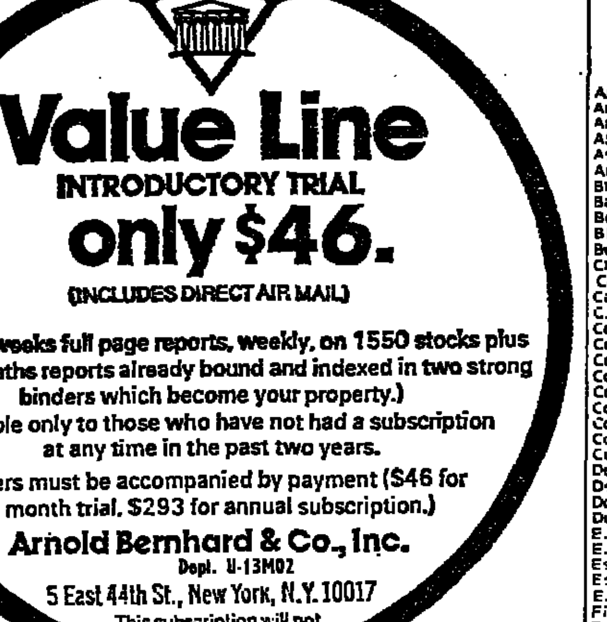
L

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22½	19	LacGas 1.30	7	6	19⅝	19	19⅝	+
16⅝	12⅛	Lams Sess 1	6	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
33	15⅞	LaneBry .72	7	22	16	15⅝	15⅝	—
32¼	20	Larwn 2.70e	7	80	22	20	20	—
9⅞	6¼	Latrobe Stl	10	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—
9⅝	5⅝	LearSieg .28	6	x121	6⅛	5⅝	6	—
32	25	LearS pf2.25		x6	26¾	26½	26½	+
19⅛	8¼	Leasco .40	4	212	11⅝	11½	11½	—
23⅝	20	Leas pfC2.60		20	21⅝	21½	21½	—
34	22⅛	Leasc pf2.20		8	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+
43⅝	30	Leasew .60b	12	54	37⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—
22⅛	10	LeedsN .50	19	13	18⅝	18	18	—
19	11½	Leesona .50	7	23	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
19⅝	11⅝	LehPCt .80a	6	106	18⅛	18	18	—
2⅝	1⅛	LehVal Ind		81	1⅝	1½	1½	—
18	14⅛	Lehmn 1.57e		100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
23	7	Lennar Crp	3	25	7¼	7	7¼	—
44	27½	Lenox .60b	14	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—
14⅝	8¼	LevFd Cap		8	9⅝	9½	9½	—
13⅝	11⅝	LevFin .75a		1	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—
49⅝	18⅝	LeviStrs .48	9	115	22⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—
27⅝	5⅛	Levitz Furn	8	649	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
6⅝	5⅛	LFE pf.50		2	5½	5½	5½	—
42⅝	29⅞	LOF 2.50a	6	x112	31¼	30⅛	30⅝	—
81	67	LOF pf4.75		x13	66	64	64	—
6⅝	4⅛	LibbMcNL	10	21	6⅛	6	6	—
23⅞	15⅝	LibrtyCp .30	7	39	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	—
13⅝	7⅝	LibrtyLn .40	9	50	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—
16¼	13	LibyL pf1.25		10	13½	13⅛	13⅝	—
45⅝	32½	LiggMy 2.50	9	81	36¼	35⅝	36	—
92½	70½	LillyEli .83	38	x80	83¼	81⅝	83	—
48¼	28⅝	LincNt 1.88a	9	120	41	40	40⅝	—
97½	61¼	LincNt pf 3		7	83⅝	83	83	—
6½	3	Lionel Corp	11	31	3⅝	3½	3½	—
13⅞	6⅝	Litton .23t	9	268	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+
16¼	8⅛	Litton pfc pf		8	11¼	11	11	—
21⅝	17½	Litton pfB 2		46	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—
9⅝	5⅛	Lockhd Airc	5	69	6	5⅝	5⅝	—
48	22⅝	Loews 1.26a	6	74	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	—
23⅞	8⅝	LomaFin .36	9	1742	12⅛	10⅝	11⅝	—
52⅝	36	LomM 3.80e	10	14	41⅝	41	41	—
21⅛	10¼	Londonfwn	4	558	13⅛	12⅝	13	—
25⅝	14⅝	LoneStInd 1	8	120	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	—
40½	23¼	LoneSG 1.46	9	x93	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	—
23⅛	17½	LnglsLt 1.46	9	226	18¼	17⅝	18	—
93¼	74½	LIL pf 5.75		1	74½	74½	74½	—
107	97	LIL pf 8.12		z20	102	102	102	—
85½	61½	LongDrg .56	42	33	75⅝	75½	75⅝	—
5¼	2⅝	Loral Corp	12	8	3	3	3	—
50	32	LaLand 1.84	27	405	50⅛	48⅝	50⅛	+
48⅛	21¼	LaPacif .20	9	152	42⅝	42⅝	43	—
36⅝	24⅛	LousGE 1.80	9	37	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	—
24½	14⅝	Lowenstn .90	5	19	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
13⅞	7⅝	LTV Corp	3	271	11⅝	10⅝	11	—
15⅛	8⅝	LTV Cp AA		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
50	27⅛	LTVCp pf 5		15	40	38⅝	39	—
51½	33⅝	Lubrizl .43a	26	112	45⅝	44⅝	45	—
16⅝	9⅝	LuckySt .54	13	87	13⅛	13	13⅛	—
20¼	12	Ludlow 1.08	8	27	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	—
32	19¼	LukensStl 1	9	29	25⅛	25¼	25⅝	—
7¾	2⅝	LVO Corp	15	71	5⅝	5½	5½	—
17⅝	5¼	Lykes Yngst		36	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—
32	17	Lyke pf3.75k		52	20½	19⅞	20⅛	—
16⅝	6⅛	LyncCSy .40	17	32	9½	9	9	—

M

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15¼	9⅝	MacAnF .60	4	60	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	—
4⅝	3	MacDonal	9	152	3⅛	3	3	—
27⅞	5⅝	Macke .30a	5	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
12½	5½	Macmil .15e	5	36	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—
20⅝	15	Mcml pf1.20		1	15¼	15¼	15¼	—
47⅝	21¼	Macy 1.10	7	26	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—
61	55¼	Macy pf 4.25		z70	57¼	57¼	57¼	—
13⅝	9	MadF 1.33e		81	10⅝	9⅝	10	—
9	5⅛	MadSq Gar	65	30	5½	5⅛	5¼	—
21⅞	5⅞	MagicCt .32	7	63	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	—
29⅝	8⅝	Magnvox .60	7	204	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
32	16⅝	Mallory 1	10	56	25	24½	24⅝	—
35⅛	17	MalHyde .36	18	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—
17⅝	8¼	Manind .56b	4	14	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+
31	14	Manpwr .80	7	14	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
43⅞	28⅛	MfrHan 1.56	12	40	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	—
43⅝	27⅝	MAPCO .54	23	221	42⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—
33⅝	9⅝	Marathn .44t		201	13⅝	12	12⅝	+
48⅞	26⅛	MaratO 1.60	13	x361	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛	+
29⅝	17⅝	Marcor .90	8	271	22⅝	22	22⅛	—
59⅝	37⅝	Marcr pf A2		42	44⅝	43⅝	44	—
59⅞	30⅝	Marem .28r	11	230	38⅝	37⅝	38	—
32⅛	22⅝	MarMid 1.80	7	68	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—
48⅝	27⅝	MarionL .28	30	50	36½	35⅝	35⅝	—
51⅞	30⅞	Marlen T.30	15	34	48½	47⅝	47⅝	—
57¼	29⅝	Marley .50	19	8	43	42⅝	42⅝	—
17⅝	6⅝	Marqtte .07e	3	32	9⅝	9⅝	9	—
47	32⅝	Marriot .07t	31	353	33⅝	32⅝	33	—

(Continued on next page.)



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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Anglo-Am 7½-87..	90	91
Amax 8-76........	103½	101½
Amax 8¾-86......	100½	101¼
ASEA 8½-86......	98½	97½
Ashland 8-87......	95¾	97¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87...	97	93
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76...	98½	97½
Barclay 8¼-86.....	99	103½
Beecham 8¼-86....	98¾	99¼
BICC 7¾-87.......	94½	95
Borregaard 8¼-86	99	100
CN PTT 8-86......	98	99
Carlsberg 8¾-86..	101½	102½
Carrier 8-87.......	97¾	98¼
C. Lafarge 8¾-86.	101	102
Com Union........	99	100
Cons. Food 7½-91.	92¾	93¾
Cont Oil 7-80......	95½	96½
Conoco 8-86.......	97¾	98¾
Cont Tel 8¼-86....	99½	103½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	93½	94½
Copen Tel 8½-86..	100½	101
Corning 8½-86.....	101½	102½
Cut Ham 8-87.....	96½	97½
Denmark 9-82.....	104	105
Denmark 7½-90....	91½	92
Dow Cor 8½-86....	101¾	102½
Dupont 7½-78.....	101½	101½
E.D.F. 8½-86......	103½	101
E.I.B. 7½-90......	91½	92½
Esso 7½-76........	98½	99½
Esso 8-86 Nov.....	98½	100
Excom 8½-86......	98½	98
FinMtgBk 8½-86...	98	99
First Chic 7-80....	93½	94½
Ford 8-81.........	100½	101½
Gen Cable 8½-87..	98½	99½
GenMills 8-86.....	98½	99½
GenMot 8½-76....	100	101
GenMot 8½-86....	104	105½
G.H.H. 7¾-88.....	93	94½
Granges 8½-89....	98½	99½
GTE 8¼-86.......	99	100
Guar Roy 8-87....	96	97
Haas 8-78.........	100½	101½
Haas 8¼-86.......	101½	102½
Hambros 7¾-86....	96½	97½
Helsinki 8¼-86....	99½	103½
Hill Samuel 8½-86	99	100
Iceland 8-87.......	95½	96½
I.C.I. 7½-92......	93	94
I.N.I. 8-97........	92	93
Ireland 8¼-89.....	95	96
I.S.E. 8¼-86......	97½	100½
Intl Util 8½-82.....	98	99
Kimberley 8½-86..	102	103
Klein Ben 8¼-87...	97¾	98¾
Lyons 8¾-86......	100	101
Matina 4½-88	104½	110
Metro Est 8¼-86...	98	99
Monsanto 8¼-85..	104	105
Mount Isa 8¼-86..	98¼	97½
Newfoundld 8½-86	101¼	102¼
Nickel (Le) 9-86..	101	102
NorgKomBk 7½-8	94	95
Ontario 8¼-86.....	100¼	101¼
Oslo 8¼-86........	97½	98½
Otis-Elv 8¾-85....	102	103
OwensCorn 8-86..	104½	105½
Pac. Light 8-86....	96¾	97¾
Pekema 8¼-86.....	99½	100½
Pennwalt 8-86.....	96	97
Petronor 8½-86....	97¾	98¾
PhilMorris 8-78....	100½	101½
PhilMorris 8½-86..	103	104
Plessy 8½-86......	97	98
QuebecHyd 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Queb Prov. 7½-88	94	95
Queensld 8½-86...	98	99
Ralston 7½-87.....	93½	94½
Rank 8¼-85.......	101½	102½
Richardson 8¼-85.	101½	102½
S A S 8 88........	97	98
Scott 8½-86.......	101½	102½
Shell 8-86........	98	99
Shell 7½-87.......	93½	94½
St. Ind. 8 -88......	101½	102½
Sth Africa 8-87....	93½	94½
Sybron 8-87......	96	97
Tenneco 7½-87....	95½	96½
Textron 7¾-87....	95	96
Transamer 8-86...	99½	100½
Transocean 8-86...	99	100
Transocean 8-84...	99	100
Transocean 7½-87	94½	95½
T.R.W. 8¼-86.....	101½	102½
Union Oil 7-79.....	95	96
Union Oil 7½-87...	94½	95½
Utah 8-87........	96¼	97¼
Volvo 8-87........	96¼	97¼
Wellcome 8½-87...	97½	98½
Will Glyn 8¼-87...	98	99
Alusuisse 8¾-87...	96½	98½
Am Tob 5½-88.....	102	104
Ashland 5-88......	98½	100
Beatrice 4½-92....	96	97½
Borden 5-92.......	89½	91
BroadHale 4¾-87..	91	92½
Carnation 4-88....	86½	88
Chevron 5-88......	125	105½
Chrysler 4¾-88....	60½	62
Chrysler 5-88.....	65	66½
Con Tel 5½-88.....	94	95½
Cummins In 6¼-85	89	90½
Dart Ind 4¾-87....	106	107½
EastKodak 4½-88.	134½	136
Econ Lab 4¾-87...	107½	109
Fedders 5-92......	69½	71
Firestone 5-88....	82	83½
Ford 6-86.........	93	94½
Ford 5-88.........	80	81½
GenElec 4¼-85...	111	112½
GenElec 4¼-87...	100	101½
Gen Foods 4½-82.	86	87½
Gillette 4¾-87....	89	90½
Halliburt 4½-87...	140½	142½
Honeywell 6-86....	105	106½
ITT 4¼-87.........	80	81½
I.S.E. 6¼-89......	87½	89
Masco 4½-88.....	94½	96
Mass Mut 6¾-87...	79½	81
McDerm 4¾-87....	125½	140
Miles 4¾-93......	83½	85
Morgan JP 4¼-87.	129	130½
Motorola 4½-83...	149½	151½
Murphy Oil 5-89..	155	157
Nabisco 5¼-88....	101	102½
Owens Ill 4½-87...	101½	103
PanAm 5¼-88.....	62	63½
Penney JC 4½-87.	163	164½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83.	116½	118
Ranic 4¼-93......	87½	89
R.C.A. 5-88.......	86½	82
Revlon 4½-87.....	99½	101
Sperry 4¼-88.....	107½	109
Squibb Intl 4½-87	100	101½
Texaco 4½-88.....	84	85½
UnCarb 4¾-82.....	93½	95
WarnLam 4½-87..	102	103½
WarnLam 4½-88..	92	93½

Convertible Bonds

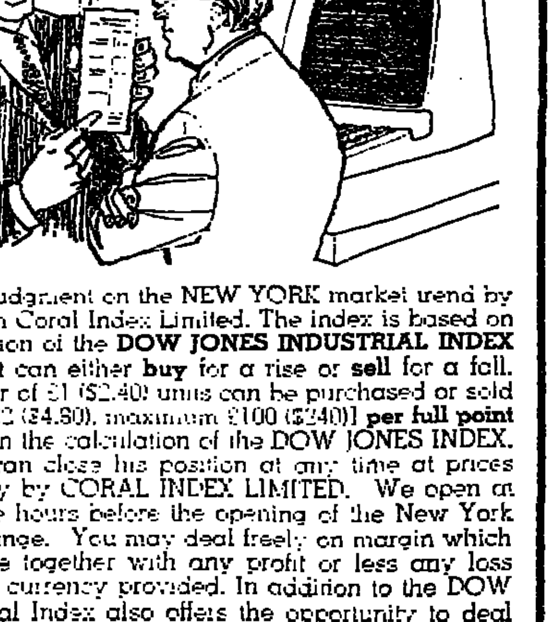
Addressog 4¾-88.	63	64½
Amexco 4¼-87.....	106½	108
Amoco 5½-84.....	123½	125

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday.	96.35	92.78	123.71
Previous ..	96.34	92.78	124.86

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République Libanaise
Conseil Exécutif des Grands Projets

Advertisement for the prequalifications needed to participate in bidding for the construction of JBEIL-TRIPOLI Expressway.

The Conseil Exécutif des Grands Projets calls for biddings for the construction of JBEIL-TRIPOLI Expressway, 44 kms. long.

The construction of this expressway will be executed by one contractor or three contractors. In the latter case the sections will be as follows: JBEIL-BATROUN "14.5 kms.", BATROUN-CHEKKA "13.5 kms.", CHEKKA-TRIPOLI "16 kms.".

The purpose of this advertisement is to enable the Conseil Exécutif des Grands Projets to select the contractors who have the appropriate prequalifications and are willing to participate in bidding: the interested contractors may obtain the prequalifications conditions files by addressing the Service d'Etudes of the Conseil Exécutif des Grands Projets at Bir-Hassan, starting Thursday 8 November, 1973; the cost of the prequalification conditions files for each bid is L.L. 300 (three hundred Lebanese pounds).

All applicants must submit their references and documents to the Direction Générale at the Conseil Exécutif des Grands Projets before Monday noon (12:00) on December 24, 1973.

All applicants, whether accepted or not, will be notified directly by the Conseil Exécutif des Grands Projets before Thursday, January 24, 1974.

N.B.—The Contractors, previously prequalified to submit their bids for the execution of this expressway, will be notified of the date of submission of these bids.

BIR-HASSAN,

CONSEL EXECUTIF DES GRANDS PROJETS,

Mosbah NATOUR.

POST ADDRESS:

Conseil Exécutif des Grands Projets,

P.O.B. 5307, Beirut (Lebanon).

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:

ALMACHARIE.

Telephone: 270146.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	31½	MarsFd 1.24	9	28	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	— 1⅛
	15⅜	MarlnM 1.15	6	37	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
	6½	MarIMAI .40	85	22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
	14⅝	MrldCup .50	7	54	17½	16⅞	17½	— ⅛
	41	MascoCp .28	33	173	57⅞	54¼	55	— 2⅞
	21½	Masonite .30	16	29	34⅝	34	34⅛	— ⅜
	16⅝	MassyF .50e	8	62	23⅝	22⅜	22⅞	— ⅛
	36⅞	MasMt 1.86e	9	17	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
	17½	MasCp 1.44a		23	18½	18	18½	
	12½	Masinc .73e		43	14	13⅞	13½	— ½
	22	MatsuE .54r	6	553	22	20⅝	20⅞	— 1⅞
	4	Mattel .62p		211	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	36	MayDSt 1.60	8	237	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— 1⅛
	20	MayerOs .45	13	14	24⅛	24½	24½	
	6⅛	MaysJW .53	5	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
	25	Maytag 1.30	14	58	31⅜	31¼	31⅛	+ ¼
	18½	MCA Inc .64	8	24	25⅜	24½	24½	— 1
	13⅝	MkCord .92	4	29	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
	15½	McCror 1.20	4	19	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
	50	McDermot 1	35	143	93½	91½	91½	— ¾
	32⅛	McDonalds .50	50	1566	64⅛	61⅞	62½	— 3
	17⅛	McDonD .40	5	283	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ½
	7¼	McGrwH .48	8	79	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
	2⅞	McGrs Don	9	28	3⅛	3	3	+ ¼
	46	McIntyre	143	2710	65¼	64⅛	64⅛	— 1½
	15⅛	McKee 1	17	104	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	+ 3⅝
	22½	McKee wi		6	25⅛	24⅞	25½	+ 1
	33¾	McLean .72	16	62	43	39	39	— 4½
	14½	McLoul 1.80	5	55	20⅜	21	20	— 1
	11	McNeil .75	6	112	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
	13⅛	MeadCp .80	7	138	18⅛	17¼	17½	— ⅛
	34½	Mea pfA2.80		1	40½	40½	40½	— 1½
	34¾	Mea pfB2.80		14	40	40	40	— ½
	19⅛	Medusa 1.40	9	41	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ½
	2⅛	MEI Cp	7	34	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
	17⅞	Melv Sh .46	12	138	17⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— 1
	7	Menasc .32f	5	27	8	7⅞	7⅞	
	53½	MercStr .80	17	4	62¾	60¾	61½	— 2½
	76¼	Merck 3.18	37	276	88	86⅛	87	— ½
	11⅛	Meredith .70	6	9	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
	12⅝	MerrLyn .56	14	362	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
	57⅞	MesaPet .70	28	35	81⅜	80	81⅛	+ 1
		MesaPet wi		5	40⅞	40½	40⅞	
	8⅞	MesabiTr 1e	9	69	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
	11⅛	MestaM .40e	15	x6	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
	13⅞	MGM	16	26	14⅞	16	16	— ⅜
	9⅞	Metrom .50b	5	x114	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
	97	MetE pf8.32		z100	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— 1⅛
	44	MGIC In .10	25	252	47⅛	46⅞	47½	+ ⅝
	13⅞	MichGs 1.04	11	46	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ½
	13½	MichTube 1	7	2	15½	15⅛	15½	
	10⅞	Microdot .44	5	48	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
	18½	Microwave	13	19	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅝
	15⅞	MidConTel 1	10	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
	17⅞	MidSUt 1.20	8	115	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
	41	Midl Ros .80	7	10	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅝
	38¼	MilesLb 1.28	12	10	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅞
	41⅛	MiltBrd .36a	11	20	13⅞	12⅜	12⅞	— ⅛
	76¼	MinMM 1.10	33	689	85	83⅛	84⅛	— ⅜
	18	MinnPL 1.46	8	18	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
	12⅛	MirroAl .96	8	x22	13⅞	13¼	13¼	
	14⅛	MissnEq .28	13	9	22	21⅝	21⅝	— 1⅛
	14⅝	MissRivr .96	10	321	18⅛	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
	70	MoPac A 5	4	4	80⅛	80	80⅛	+ ⅞
	20½	MPCem 1.60	7	7	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ¼
	13½	MoPSv .84b	8	11	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
	54⅜	MobIIO 2.80	7	410	56⅞	56	56	—
	7	MobHom .20	6	71	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
	17⅝	Mohas 1.20	7	24	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ¾
	3⅛	Mohk Data		48	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ¼
	14	Mohk Jub 1	4	25	13⅞	13	13⅛	— ⅛
	11⅝	Molybden	10	181	22⅛	20⅛	21	— ⅜
	26⅜	Molyb pf2.50		1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
	31½	Monarch .60	16	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
	4⅞	Mongrm Ind	4	96	5⅛	5⅛	5½	— ¼
	16	MonrEq .44	10	178	19⅛	17	17½	— 2⅜
	47⅜	Monsanto 2	9	1233	58⅛	55½	57	— 1⅛
	59½	Mons pf2.75		75	65	64⅛	65	— 2¼
	28⅛	MontDUt 2	10	112	36⅞	35	35	+ ⅜
	14	MonPw	1.80	12	104	34½	34⅛	34½
	20⅛	MontSt .99e		40	21⅜	21½	21½	
	10	Mony 1.01e	10	75	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	— ¼
	10½	MooreMcC	4	30	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
	47	Morgan 1.46	17	301	68⅞	67½	67½	— 1⅛
	14⅞	MorrKn .60e	7	120	24⅞	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
	9⅞	MorseEl Pd	4	64	10⅛	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
	6⅞	MorseSh .76	5	22	7	6⅞	7	
	11⅛	MtgTr 1.62e	6	53	11⅞	11	11⅛	— ⅜
	13⅞	MorNor .88	12	230	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ¼
	41¼	Motorola .50	20	229	59⅞	57⅛	57⅛	— 2
	57⅜	MtFuel 1.92	29	77	106	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅞
	20	MtStTel 1.52	9	10	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
	16⅞	MSL Ind	4	13	23	22	22	— 1
	6⅛	Munford .28	3	13	7	6⅞	7	
	5⅞	Munfd pf.40		15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
	17¼	Munsng 1.08	6	14	18⅛	18	18	— ⅜
	16	MurphC 1.20	7	15	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
	47½	MurphOil .64	11	20	79½	78½	78½	— ½
	8¼	MurrOh .60a	10	18	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	
	15⅛	MutlO 1.32e		35	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
	10½	MyersL .80	10	27	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
N								
	38⅜	Nabisco 2.30	12	73	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅜
	25	NalcoCh .43	31	54	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	— 1⅛
	12	NarcoSci .60	8	30	11⅞	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
	42	NashuaC .52	18	8	47½	47	47	— 1
	13	NatAirl .30e	6	240	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
	12⅞	N Avia 1.35e		37	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	
	9¼	Nat Can .45	4	136	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
	20½	N Can pf1.50		3	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
	25⅝	N CashR .40		771	41	39⅜	39⅞	— 2⅛
	78¼	N Chms .48a	49	78	95½	94⅛	94¼	— 1⅜
	12⅜	NatCtyL .90	6	5	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
	40⅞	NatDef 2.36	6	10	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
	33	NatDistil .90	9	184	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
	22	NatFuel 1.90	7	18	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
	25	Nat Genl .30	4	60	30	28⅜	29	+ 2
	12⅝	NatGyp 1.05	6	105	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
	3	NHome .15p		129	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
	2⅛	NatInd .10e	7	14	3⅛	3	3	
	7	NatInd pf.60		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	10⅞	NtInd pf1.25		5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
	28⅜	NPres 1.10a	5	5	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
		N Semicndr	44	451	78⅛	75⅛	77⅛	+ 2⅜
	11⅛	N Svcind .70	7	56	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
	16⅜	N Stand .75	15	22	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
	51⅝	N Starch .66	25	x22	65⅛	64⅛	64⅝	— ½
	33	NtSteel 2.50	7	70	34⅛	33⅜	33⅞	— ⅛
	4⅛	Nat Tea		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	14⅛	NatUnEl .90	3	26	15	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
	28⅛	Natomas .25	101	420	69⅞	67⅛	69	+ 2
	10	Neptune .40	11	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	22⅜	NevPw 1.35	6	86	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	— ⅛
	19	NevP pf1.60		z330	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
	27⅛	NEngEl 1.78	8	69	22⅛	21⅞	22	
	15⅛	NEnGE 1.24	7	22	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
	29⅝	NEngT 2.36	10	29	30⅛	29⅞	30	— ⅛
	7	Newhall .30	113	12	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
	21⅛	Newmt 1.40	10	117	32⅛	31⅞	31⅛	+ ⅛
	25⅛	NYSEG 2.20	8	44	26⅛	26	26⅛	
	14	NiaMP 1.14	9	136	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
	43	NiaMpf 3.90		z10	49	49	49	
	43	NiaMpf 3.60		z100	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	— 1
	15⅛	NiagSh .18e		6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
	12⅞	NLInd 1	7	207	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
	20⅛	NLT Cp .36	10	144	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	
	56	NorfkWn 5	7	249	69⅞	68⅝	68⅞	+ ⅞
	15	NorHnCp .80	4	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
	19½	Norris 1.08	5	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
	19⅛	NoACoal .60	18	84	40	37⅞	39⅞	+ 2
	23⅛	NoAMt 2.51e	11	9	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
	20⅛	NoAmPhil 1	6	28	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ½
	3⅛	NoCAir .05a	5	138	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	1⅛	NoCeAir wt		24	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
	12½	NoestUt 1.02	9	175	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
	9⅛	NoCenGs .60	9	x1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
	5	viNoCen Ry		z150	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
	23½	NoIIGas 1.92	8	25	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
	23⅝	NIIGs pf1.90		2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
	17⅞	NIndPS 1.36	7	457	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
	33⅝	NNGas 2.60	10	49	45⅛	44	44⅛	— 1⅛
	24¼	NoStPw 1.84	8	84	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
	53	NSPw pf4.08		z80	54	54	54	
	4⅝	Northgate	4	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	15	Northrop 1	8	41	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
	19	Nrthp pf1.45		7	21	20	20	— ⅛
	18	NwstAirl .45	11	453	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— 1⅛
	52⅜	NwtBnc 1.60	16	51	66⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅜
	18½	NwstInd .85	3	123	21	20⅜	20⅞	
	6⅞	NwstInd wt		55	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
	64⅛	Nwind pfA5		5	71⅛	70⅛	71	— ½
	67½	NwInd pfC5		7	73	71⅛	71⅛	— 2⅛
	56	Nwtin pf4.20		7	60⅛	59⅛	59½	— 1½
	21⅛	NwMu 1.91e	12	17	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
	24	NwtStW .80	7	27	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
	23¼	Norton 1.50	6	x17	31⅛	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
	21⅛	NorSim .25b	13	554	22⅜	21⅜	22	— ⅜
	46	NrtS pf1.60		353	47	48	48	— 1½
	14⅞	Nucor .10e	6	53	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
	12¼	NVF 4.03t	2	56	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
O								
	10⅛	Oakind .32	5	30	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
	13¼	OakiteP .84	10	x4	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
	7⅞	Occid Pet	11	436	10⅞	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
	42½	OccidPt pf4		3	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛	— ½
	37⅜	OcciP pf3.60		24	44⅞	44	44⅛	— ⅜
	12½	OgdenCp .60	6	110	15½	15	15⅛	— 1
	26½	Ogdn pf1.87		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
	19⅞	OhioEd 1.60	10	39	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
	49	OhEd pf3.90		z100	50⅛	50¼	50⅛	— 1½
	21¼	OklaGE 1.32	10	156	21⅛	21	21	— ⅜
	18⅛	OklaNG 1.32	9	12	21⅞	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
	12⅜	OlinCorp .88	8	63	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅜
	7⅛	Omark .36	5	17	9	9	9	— ⅛
	12⅜	Ofelda .76	6	10	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
	13	Opelika 1	6	5	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
	14⅛	OrangR 1.20	10	43	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
	33	OtisElv 2.20	8	192	43⅛	41⅞	41⅞	— 1⅛
	22⅛	OutMar 1.20	6	x33	28⅛	25⅞	26	— 3⅛
	10	OutletCo .65	5	19	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
	17½	OvernitT .72	5	37	17⅞	16	16	— 1⅞
	29⅛	OverSh .10e	15	51	45⅛	42⅞	42⅞	— 1⅞
	39⅜	OwenCn .88	17	727	53⅛	53	53⅛	— ½
	27½	OwenIll 1.48	9	221	40⅛	38⅜	39½	— ⅜
	67	OwnIl pf4.75		6	73	69½	69½	— 4
	73⅛	OwenIll pf 4		1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
	15⅛	Oxfrind .60b	4	7	19	18½	18⅞	— ½
P-Q								
	13⅛	PacASh .57e		18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
	24⅛	PacGsE 1.78	7	271	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
	20⅛	PacLtg 1.68	9	53	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
	23⅛	PacPetrl .50	19	69	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
	21⅛	PacPw 1.60	10	52	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
	15⅛	PacTT 1.20	9	61	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
	8	Pac Tin .60a	6	3	9	9	9	— ¼
	4⅛	PaineWb .30		12	5	4⅞	5	
	12½	PalW pf1.20		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
	4½	PalmBc .25	5	25	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	4	Pamida Inc	18	83	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
	5⅞	PenAm Air		443	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
	27	PanhEP 2	8	x53	34⅛	34	34	— ⅜
	10⅛	Paprcft .60b	4	35	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
	12	Pargas .90	7	x17	13⅛	12⅞	13	
	19	ParHan 1.04	11	32	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
	15⅛	ParPen .50a	10	34	22⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— 2⅛
	8⅛	Pasco Inc	18	99	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛	+ 1
	11	Payl nw .27	8	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
	19	PeabGa .04e	21	182	25⅛	23⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
	1½	Penn Cent		4035	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ 1⅛
	5⅛	PennDx .20b	6	28	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
	3⅛	Penn Fruit		4	4	4	4	— ⅛
	72½	Penney 1.12	24	523	76⅛	75⅛	75⅛	— 1⅛
	47⅜	PaC pf8.10k		3	53	52⅛	52⅛	+ 1⅛
	20	PaPwLt 1.68	8	82	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
	101	PaPL pf8.70		z100	107	107	107	+ 1
	102½	PaPL pf8.60		z10	107	107	107	+
	98½	PaPL pf8.40		z50	103	103	103	— 1
	55	PaPL pf4.50		z10	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅜
	53	PaPL pf4.40		z40	56	55⅛	56	+ ⅛
	18⅛	Pennwlt 1.20	10	39	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— 1⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27	20	Penwl pf1.60		3	23½	23½	23½	— ½
32	17⅛	Pennzoil .80	11	373	25½	25	25⅛	— ⅛
96¼	80	Pennz pfB 8		1	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
45⅛	25½	Pennz pf1.33		16	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	
10⅛	6	PeopDrg .20	7	13	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
39⅝	28	PeopGs 2.24	6	89	29⅜	28¼	28½	— 1⅛
89⅞	78⅛	PepsiCo 1.20	24	89	82⅞	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅝
43¼	29	QerkElm .22	42	76	38⅛	37½	38⅛	+ ⅜
38⅞	21⅞	Pet Inc 1.35	8	37	24	22⅞	23	— 1¼
21½	13½	PetInc pf 1		21	13⅛	13	13	— 1⅛
21	12⅜	PetInc pf.80		30	14⅜	14	14⅛	— ⅜
31	14	PeterPl 1.20	20	x12	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ½
80	45⅜	PetrieS .40a	27	20	66⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— 1½
33	11⅞	Petrolan .36	11	61	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
25⅛	20	Petrim 2.10e		19	24⅛	24	24	+ ⅛
52⅛	38⅛	Pfizer .44a	36	207	45⅛	44	44	— ⅜
50⅛	38⅛	PhelpD 2.20	9	x157	45⅞	45	45	— 1⅛
23½	19½	PhilaEl 1.64	9	117	20⅛	19⅞	20	
114	103	PhilE pf8.75		z30	109½	109½	109½	
105½	92⅛	PhilE pf7.75		z180	99½	99	99	— 1½
98½	85	PhilaEl pf 7		z10	93	93	93	+ 1
63½	54	PhilE pf4.40		z100	57⅛	57½	57½	— ½
53⅛	47½	PhilE pf3.80		z60	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
32⅛	17⅛	PhilSub 1.20	7	90	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
136⅛	97½	PhilMor 1.40	21	93	112	111⅛	111½	— ⅜
11⅞	5½	Philip In .20	5	38	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Phil Ind pf 1		12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
70½	40½	PhilPet 1.30	28	580	68⅛	67	68	
21⅛	9⅛	PhilVH .40a	6	21	12⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
51⅛	21⅛	Pickwk 1.29t	11	6	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	PiedNG 1.28	6	5	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
24	5⅛	Pier 1 Impert	9	44	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
55	38⅛	Pillsbry 1.84	10	19	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ½
23⅛	14½	PionNGs .84	12	x95	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	10⅛	PitneyB .68	8	493	10	8⅞	9	— 1⅛
17⅛	13⅛	PittFrg .80b	11	19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	20	Pittston .60b	27	136	30	28⅛	28⅞	— 1⅛
36	14⅛	Pizza Hut	17	667	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2	Plan Resrch	13	116	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	6⅛	Playboy .12	5	91	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
26⅛	20⅛	Plessey .87e	8	19	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	PNBM 2.10e	9	12	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
143⅛	86⅛	Polaroid .32	59	735	88⅛	85⅛	87⅛	— ⅛
80⅛	32	Ponderosa .5	30	6726	59⅛	55½	57⅛	— 4
29½	15⅛	PopeTa .40b	3	60	24	22⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11½	Portecin .80	7	9	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	PortGE 1.48	8	47	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	19⅛	Potlitch 1.20	6	27	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
16⅛	13	PotmEl 1.08	8	113	13⅛	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
54½	46	PotEl pf4.04		z50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
47	29⅛	PPGInd 1.70	6	345	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	— 1⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Premier .32	8	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	11	Premr pf.90		8	14	13⅞	14	
120	93	Proct G 1.80	27	89	101¼	99⅛	101	— ¼
9½	5⅛	ProdRsh .10	13	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	9	PSA Inc	11	54	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
24½	16⅛	PSvCol 1.20	7	64	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	PSvEG 1.72	8	231	21⅛	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
122½	114	PSEG pf9.62		z30	117½	116⅛	117½	
101½	95½	PSEG pf7.70		z5	100½	100	100½	+ 1½
70½	61½	PSEG pf5.05		z560	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
56	50⅛	PSEG pf4.08		z40	52	52½	52½	
20⅛	17½	PSEG pf1.40		1	18	18	18	
45	35	PSvInd 2.42	10	66	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
15½	13½	PSInd pf1.08		z20	14	14	14	
25⅛	19½	PSvNH 1.64	9	23	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	PSvNM 1.20	6	42	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
5⅛	3	Pubickr .24t		20	4½	4⅛	4½	
7	3½	Puebiol .28a	64	61	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10¼	6⅛	PR Cemt .40	11	45	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
34½	25⅛	PugSPL 1.98	8	26	26	25½	25⅛	— ½
82⅛	46⅛	Pullmn 2.25	13	199	82½	80⅛	82¼	+ 2⅛
19⅛	11⅛	PurexCp .88	8	40	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
22⅛	18⅛	Purex pf1.35		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
13⅛	5⅛	PuritFsh .28	3	103	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ½
60⅛	29⅛	Purolatr .88	14	17	41	39½	39½	— 2⅛
47½	27⅛	QuakOat .76	18	150	33½	32⅛	33	— ⅛
44	18½	QuakSrO .50	24	76	32½	30	30⅛	— 2⅛
24	9⅛	Questor .50	7	29	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
R								
49⅛	32½	RalstonP .75	20	42	46	44⅛	44½	— 1⅛
22	6⅛	Ramad .12b	10	1448	7⅛	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
24	13	Ranco In .92	7	10	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
21	12⅛	RapdAm .50	3	56	13⅛	13	13½	— ⅛
33⅛	21⅛	RaybstsM 1	5	10	21⅛	21½	21⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	7½	RaymInt .20	15	68	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ 1⅛
34⅛	21⅛	Raythen .70	11	183	33½	31⅛	33⅛	+ 1
39⅛	22⅛	RCA 1	9	738	23	22	22⅛	— ⅜
91	62½	RCA cv pf 4		8	66	64⅛	65½	— 1⅛
53	45⅛	RCA pf 3.50		z20	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	viReadg Co		250	4⅛	3	3½	+ 1⅛
2½	1	viReadg 1pf		42	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1	viReadg 2pf		109	2½	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
42	20½	RdgBate	31	294	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ 1⅛
23⅛	6	Redman .12		64	7	6⅞	6⅞	
27½	16	Reece .74a	11	18	23½	23⅛	23½	
19½	10	Reed Tool	25	105	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	21½	Reeve 1.50b	5	2	23	23	23	— ⅛
13⅛	8¼	ReichCh .40	5	57	8⅛	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
10½	5	ReliabSt .40	5	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
27½	13⅛	ReliancEl .80	13	44	21⅛	20⅛	21	— ½
48⅛	24	Relia pf1.60		2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Republic Cp	12	56	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
28	15⅛	RepFinS .80	4	18	16⅛	15⅛	16	
19⅛	10½	RepMtg 1.80	8	10	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	21⅛	RepStl 1.20	6	75	26	24⅛	25⅛	— 1⅛
33⅛	19⅛	RetaiCred 2	8	7	21½	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
54⅛	32⅛	RevcoDS .28	22	38	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— 3⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Revere Cop		70	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— 1
75⅛	56⅛	Revlon 1.08	21	203	68⅛	67⅛	67⅞	— 1
6⅛	3⅛	Rexham Cp	7	52	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	Rexnrd 1.04	8	19	18⅛	18	18	— 1
55⅛	41	Reylnd 2.68	5	78	45	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
61	40½	Reyl pf 2.25		7	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	12	ReynMet .40	18	333	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
63⅛	52⅛	ReyM pf4.50		2	58⅛	58	58	— 1
53⅛	38⅛	ReyM pf4.37		1	38½	38⅛	38½	— 1
18⅛	8	ReynSec .50	12	26	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Richrdsn .80	5	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
30⅛	30⅛	RichMer .58	16	x76	30⅛	29⅛	30	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Richmnd .60	8	95	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	16½	RidderP .32	11	12	16⅛	15	16⅛	+ 1⅛
20⅛	14	Riegel 1.10	4	x11	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	RioGran .68	5	71	13	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	RioGr pf.90	3	97	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
54⅛	20	RiteAid .0	23	97	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— 1½
40⅛	17⅛	RivianF .86	14	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	RoanST .38e		41	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	17½	Robshaw .90	6	42	18⅛	17⅛	18	— ⅛
23	16⅛	Robrtsn 1.10	6	9	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	26⅛	RobinsA .22	28	31	28⅛	27	27⅛	— ½
26⅛	19⅛	RochGs 1.24	7	49	20⅛	20	20⅛	
25⅛	20⅛	RochTl .70a	12	41	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— 1⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Rockwer .28	4	28	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	25⅛	Rockwll 1.80	7	143	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
82½	68⅛	Rkint pf4.75		6	71	68	68½	— 2
29⅛	22⅛	Rkint pf.35		8	25⅛	24	24	— 1⅛
116	77	RohmH 1.12	15	172	76⅛	72½	75½	— 1½
22⅛	12½	Rohrind .90	9	40	15	14⅛	15	+ 1⅛
36⅛	14⅛	Rollinsin .18	17	30	20⅛	19½	20⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5	Ronson .20b	12	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
32⅛	17⅛	Roper Cp 1	6	15	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
37⅛	27	RorerA .80	19	44	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
33⅛	18⅛	Rosario .25r	816	42	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	20⅛	RoyCCol .64	14	21	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	37	RoyID 2.44e	6	73	39⅛	38½	39	— ½
		RoyD fnt.64e		25	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	Royal Ind	5	116	8	6⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8	RTE Cp .08e	15	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	38½	Rubbrm .32	30	x163	40	39⅛	39⅛	— 1
10⅛	4⅛	Rucker Co		64	8⅛	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	RussTog .70	5	54	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	31	RydrSys .50	22	132	36⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— 2⅛
S								
7	3⅛	Safegrd Ind	7	23	4	3⅛	3⅛	
44⅛	27⅛	Safewy 1.60	11	139	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	24⅛	StJoeM 1.60	9	83	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
17	14⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	7	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
46⅛	28⅛	StLSaF 2.50	6	64	32⅛	30⅛	31⅛	— 1
15⅛	11⅛	StPaulS .96a		25	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
55⅛	35⅛	StRegP 1.80	11	120	47⅛	47	47	— 1
10⅛	6⅛	SalantCp .24	4	13	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	16	SanDGs 1.20	8	62	16⅛	15⅛	16	— ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	Sandrs Asso	10	83	9⅛	8⅛	9	— ⅛
37⅛	9⅛	Sangamo .60	6	29	12	10⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	14	SJuan 1.19t	13	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
34⅛	22⅛	SFe In 1.60a	8	470	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
9⅛	6⅛	SFeInd pf.50		18	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
52	36⅛	SanFeInt .20	39	101	47	45½	47	— ⅛
8½	5	SarWaSc .30	8	x1	6½	6½	6½	
17⅛	14⅛	SaulRI .53e	9	39	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
16	13⅛	SavanE 1.12	11	73	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	SavA Stp .24	8	62	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	SavODr .12e	10	35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	6⅛	SavInB Inch	19	35	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	4⅛	Saxon Ind	4	387	5⅛	4⅛	5	— ½
27½	5⅛	SCA Svc	8	44	9	8	8⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Schaefer Cp		7	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
87⅛	69⅛	ScherPlo .62	42	273	80⅛	79⅛	80⅛	— ⅛
68⅛	53	SchlitzBr .64	30	183	57⅛	54⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
130½	82½	Schimbg .60	57	321	136⅛	132⅛	135⅛	+ 6
18⅛	10⅛	SCM Cp .60	5	75	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5	SCOAInd .60	13	x22	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
21⅛	9⅛	ScotLFd .58	5	7	11⅛	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	24⅛	ScotFetz 1.8	21	23	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8	ScottFor .40	6	21	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	ScottPap .56	9	152	15⅛	15	15	— ½
28⅛	16⅛	ScovilMf .80	7	7	18⅛	18	18	— ½
69	41	Scovil pf2.50		2	45½	45½	45½	— 1
9⅛	6⅛	ScudDuoVl		67	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	7⅛	Scud pf.67k		72	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
52½	21⅛	SeaCL 2.20b	6	255	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
12	4	SbdWA .55t	7	101	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Seagrve .34e	5	4	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
29⅛	16	SealPw .72b	7	51	16	15½	15½	— ½
29⅛	27½	SearleG .46	26	227	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
123⅛	90⅛	SearsR 1.60	21	930	96⅛	88	89⅛	— 1⅛
9⅛	1⅛	Seatrain Lin		53	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
64⅛	35⅛	Sedcolnc .08	32	13	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	12⅛	Servmt .56a	7	33	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7	Shakspre .28	6	27	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
22	9⅛	Shapell .10	5	17	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅛
63⅛	45⅛	ShellOil 2.40	11	128	57	56	56⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	8⅛	ShellrGl .56	4	114	9⅛	8⅛	9	— ⅛
24½	15⅛	ShllGl pf1.40		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
34½	17⅛	ShllGl pf1.35		4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
51⅛	32	SherwWm 2	7	41	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
18	5⅛	SiegelH .20e	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	SierraPc .86	6	41	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
27½	15⅛	Signal .60b	9	229	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ⅛
57	36	Signal pf2.20		1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— 1
24⅛	15⅛	Signal pf 1		5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
54	43½	Signode .86a	17	27	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— 1
5½	2⅛	Simin Prec	8	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
28	15⅛	Simm .88a	8	24	17⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
60⅛	41⅛	SimPat .33a	38	144	45⅛	42½	45⅛	+ 1⅛
73½	44½	Singer 2.60	9	100	50	48⅛	48⅛	— 1⅛
96	58⅛	Singr pf3.50		4	66	64⅛	64⅛	— 1
24⅛	16	SkaggCo .40	11	18	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
69⅛	52	SkellyOil 1	19	6	65	64⅛	64⅛	— 1⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Skyline .24	10	174	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	12⅛	SlaterW .40	11	24	20⅛	19	19½	— 1⅛
22⅛	14	SmithAO .78	4	24	14⅛	13½	13½	— ⅛
26⅛	15	SmithInt .22	25	362	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ 1
61⅛	46⅛	Smithkwine 2	14	29	51⅛	50½	50⅛	— ⅛
23	15	SmithTr .40	7	44	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	Smucker .80	10	x2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	12	SolaBas .56	9	29	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Sonesta Int		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	32⅛	SonyCp .10e	27	1313	33⅛	32	33	— ⅛
		Sony fn.10e		21	33	32	32½	
34⅛	25½	SooLin 1.80e	4	38	32	31½	31⅛	— ½
10	6½	SOS Con .27	5	21	7½	7	7	— ⅛
25	15⅛	SCarEG 1.43	9	97	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
35⅛	32½	SCEG pf2.50		1	32	32	32	— ½
24	19⅛	SoJerIn 1.56	8	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
20	8⅛	Southdwn In	4	61	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	21½	Sodw pf1.80		47	23½	23⅛	23½	
38⅛	28⅛	SoestBk .76	16	155	36½	36	36½	— ⅛
17½	14⅛	SoestPS 1.28	10	4	15	15	15	— ⅛
28⅛	20½	SoCalE 1.56	8	186	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	SouthCo 1.34	7	728	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	32⅛	SoulGE 2.08	7	42	33⅛	31⅛	32	— 2
66⅛	42⅛	SoNRes 1.50	10	30	54⅛	54	54⅛	+ ½
45	34⅛	SoNETl 2.84	8	15	37⅛	36⅛	37	— ½

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
44⅛	28	SouPac 2.16	9	104	35	33⅛	33⅛	— ½
50¼	29⅛	SouRy 1.92	9	94	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ¼
7⅛	6½	Sou Rv pf.50		45	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	24	SouUGs 1.50	9	6	30	29⅛	30	— ⅛
32⅛	14⅛	Southld .30b	11	124	18	16	16⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	SwstFor .20	4	33	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	19	SwtFl pf1.50		9	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
14⅛	10½	SwstPSv .82	10	98	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Spartan .20a	5	27	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
30½	13	SperryHut	4	31	14½	14	14	— ½
57¼	35	Sperry H pf 3		2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
56	35⅛	SperryR .66	16	618	50⅛	48½	49⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	11	Sprague El	9	355	22⅛	20⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	SpringM .60	6	10	13⅛	13⅛	13½	
38	23	SquareD	20	112	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ¼
114⅛	88	Squibb 1.6.	27	x81	94⅛	94¼	94⅛	— ¼
31½	23¼	StaleyM 1.40	9	11	29	29	29	
25⅛	22	StPoor 1.18e		62	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
55⅛	46½	StBrand 1.83	14	46	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	34	StBPaint .25	39	16	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
90	59⅛	StdOilCal 3	7	237	66½	65	65⅛	— ¼
37⅛	32⅛	StdOilCal wi		48	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	
97⅛	76½	StOilInd 2.68	13	126	92⅛	91⅛	92⅛	— ⅛
171	84½	StOilOh 2.72	35	x161	160	155⅛	160	+ 1⅛
66½	63	SO Oh pf3.75		z60	64	63⅛	64	
9⅛	6⅛	StPress .20e	5	69	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
11⅛	9⅛	StPrudnt .66	9	10	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13	Standex .44	6	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Stanray .60	6	27	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25	16⅛	Storrett 1	8	14	22⅛	22½	22½	— ½
28	19⅛	StatMI 2.44e	8	10	23⅛	20	20	— ⅛
14	11⅛	StatMS .64e		24	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	40	StauffChm 2	9	151	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
54⅛	39⅛	Stau pf1.80a		1	44	44	44	— 1
10⅛	7⅛	Sterchi .48t	6	3	7½	7½	7½	
37⅛	31	SterDrug .60	24	224	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	24½	StevensJP 2	6	75	28½	26⅛	26⅛	— 1½
35⅛	26¼	StewWa 1.92	6	11	29⅛	28½	28⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	StokeVanC 1	6	43	15	15	15	— ⅛
74⅛	32⅛	StoneWeb 2e	14	419	74½	69	73⅛	— 1⅛
13½	8⅛	StoneCon .30	6	9	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
44	14⅛	StorerBdg 1	7	x23	15	14⅛	15	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	StridRite .65	6	11	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
55	32½	StuWor 1.32	4	26	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	26½	StW pfA1.40		3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	2⅛	SuavSh .10p	5	89	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
33	15½	SubnPro .80	10	36	23½	23	23	— ⅛
10½	6⅛	SuCrest		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
25½	14⅛	Sun Chm .40	6	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
61⅛	42¼	SunOil .98r	11	37	56½	55½	55½	— ⅛
52	38½	Sun O pf2.25		58	49⅛	49¼	49⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	20½	Sunbeam .90	11	44	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
37½	15⅛	Sundstrd .80	15	78	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— 1
16½	9⅛	SunshM .10e	75	26	13	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	SupValu .76	7	2	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
353	301	Supr Oil 1.40	91	7	299½	296	298	+ 3½
14⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .20	10	49	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— 1
40⅛	16⅛	Superscope	7	149	31	29⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
19	13½	Suiro 1.60e	8	26	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
12⅛	7½	Swank .68a	7	20	8⅛	7⅛	8	— ⅛
37⅛	20	Sybron .72	19	72	34	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
62	40½	Sybrn pf2.40		6	54½	54⅛	54½	
15⅛	7⅛	Systron Don	8	64	9⅛	8½	9⅛	— ⅛
T								
58⅛	22	Taft Brd .60	8	23	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ½
20	9	Talcott .27p		22	9⅛	8½	8⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5	Talley .60	5	59	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Talley pfB 1		19	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
22⅛	17½	TampaE .88	9	32	17⅛	17¼	17½	— ⅛
46⅛	15⅛	Tandy Corp	11	284	24½	21⅛	21⅛	— 3⅛
23	9⅛	Tappan .40	4	52	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	9⅛	Technicon	27	12	20⅛	19	19	— 1
56⅛	29⅛	Tektronx .20	21	50	47½	45⅛	45⅛	— 1⅛
19⅛	4½	Telecor .24e	5	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
20½	11⅛	Teledyn .59t	5	101	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
78	64⅛	Teledyn pf 6		3	67½	66½	66½	— 2
34½	8⅛	Teleprmpt	7	6484	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	— 4⅛
9	2⅛	Telex Cp		1422	6	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	19⅛	Tennco 1.44	9	x255	24⅛	24½	24⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	Tennco wt A		112	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
102⅛	75⅛	Tennc pf5.50		x1	92	92	92	— ⅛
45⅛	24	Tesoro .10e	13	552	44⅛	43	43⅛	— 1½
43⅛	28⅛	Texaco 1.76	7	538	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
61⅛	38⅛	TexETr 1.58	14	258	50	49	49⅛	
40	22⅛	TexGsT 1.64	6	67	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	17⅛	Texasgif .76	16	537	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	— ½
27½	16⅛	Texasind 1b	8	64	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
138⅛	83	TexInst .68	36	247	116⅛	114⅛	116⅛	+ ⅛
39	13⅛	TexOilG .01	25	149	22⅛	20⅛	21⅛	— 1⅛
25⅛	18⅛	TexPLd .54e	25	8	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
34½	26⅛	TexUt 1.04	12	421	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
31½	10⅛	Texfi Ind	3	37	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
34⅛	16⅛	Textron 1	8	135	23⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— 2⅛
44½	28⅛	Textr pf2.08		4	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
34⅛	19⅛	Textr pf1.40		13	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
22	8⅛	Thiokol .53	6	101	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
21⅛	9⅛	Thomin .40b	7	10	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	12⅛	ThompJW 1	5	15	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
12	6⅛	ThriftyD .37	7	62	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	18½	TI Corp 1.40	7	39	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
43⅛	23	TidwatM .52	19	44	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
63⅛	29½	Time In 1.90	7	104	37½	35⅛	35⅛	— 2⅛
25⅛	16⅛	TimeMir .32	13	182	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— 1
42⅛	31⅛	Timkn 1.80a	6	126	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— 1½
25	15½	TishRlt .40b	141	171	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
24⅛	12	TodShp .20p	24	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	25⅛	ToledE 1.92	6	41	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	14⅛	TonkaCp .40	9	15	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
46	1⅛	TooIRh 1.14t	12	287	24⅛	23	24⅛	— ⅛
17½	7	TooIRol .40b	10	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
69½	35⅛	TraneCo .96	11	9	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— 1½
44	25	TranUn 1.44	15	69	43	42½	42⅛	
42⅛	18	Trans W Air	5	283	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
29½	19⅛	TWA pf 2		5	22⅛		22⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	TranWd Fin	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Transam .59	8	887	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Trainc 1.52e		34	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
15	8⅛	Transcn .43	7	51	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	25½	Travelers 1	9	161	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
50⅛	36⅛	Travelr pf 2		7	43½	42⅛	42⅛	— 2⅛
34⅛	24⅛	TriCon 2.81e		111	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	31⅛	TriCon pf2.50		3	33⅛	33	33⅛	
37	25⅛	TriSM 2.92e	9	25	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Triangin .90	7	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
21	12	TriangP .30	4	11	14⅛	13⅛	13½	— 1
27⅛	13	Trinity .60	10	85	25⅛	24⅛	25	— 1
37⅛	16	Tropicana	24	135	27	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	20⅛	TRW In 1.12	8	45	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
82½	56½	TRW pf4.50		12	65⅛	64⅛	64⅛	— 2
89⅛	60⅛	TRW pf4.40		5	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	— 1
15⅛	11⅛	TucsonG .84	7	36	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	TwenCe .15e	7	x78	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	11⅛	TylerCp .20	5	43	16½	16½	16½	— ½
U								
34⅛	15⅛	UAL Inc	12	425	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
33½	16	UAL pf.40		9	24	23⅛	24	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	UARCO 1.10	7	x31	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	8	12	16½	15⅛	15⅛	
21⅛	11⅛	UMC Ind .96	6	88	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	8½	Unarco .40b	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
55⅛	44⅛	UnNV 1.69e	7	2	49½	49	49	— 1
62⅛	35⅛	U Camp 1.40	14	47	56⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— 2⅛
51⅛	33⅛	UnCarb 2.10	8	376	37⅛	35	36⅛	— 1⅛
41⅛	17½	UnCom 1.33	6	44	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— 1⅛
21⅛	12	Union Corp	13	213	8½	7⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	15½	Un Elec 1.28	10	55	16	15⅛	15⅛	
106	95	UnEl 71pf 8		1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
100⅛	90½	Un El pf7.44		1	96	96	96	— ½
87	77½	Un El pf6.40		z50	83	83	83	
62⅛	56½	Un El pf4.56		z40	58	58	58	
62½	55½	Un El pf4.50		z160	58½	58½	58½	+ 1½
27⅛	3	Un Fidelity	3	40	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	32⅛	UnOCal 1.70	9	461	48⅛	46⅛	47½	+ 1
64⅛	46⅛	UOCa pf2.50		103	62½	59½	61	+ 1
87½	51½	UPacCp 2.40	15	388	86½	83⅛	84⅛	— 2⅛
15⅛	9½	UnPac pf.47		22	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
40	23	Unionam .84	9	71	25⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
16	10	Uniroyal .70	6	624	10⅛	9½	9⅛	— ⅛
106½	96⅛	Uniryal pf 8		z50	100	100	100	— ⅛
7⅛	1½	Unishops		56	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
46⅛	25⅛	Unit Air 1.80	6	100	30⅛	29⅛	30	
12⅛	6	Unit Brands	6	59	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15½	12⅛	UBrd pf1.20		7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
30	7⅛	UnitCp .73e		58	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
15	6⅛	UnitFin Cal	4	71	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
31	19½	UnitGas .92	7	29	22⅛	21	21	— 1½
34⅛	27	Ulilum 2.2	7	27		26⅛	27	
9⅛	5	UniInd .34	4	18	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
32⅛	6⅛	UniInn .10	6	68	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
28⅛	15⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
24⅛	17½	UnMM 1.30	5	39	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	6	Un Nuclr		360	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ 1
3⅛	1½	UnitPk Min		21	2⅛	2½	2½	
27⅛	12⅛	UnRefng .32	6	23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	35	USFidG 2.40	10	56	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+ 1
39⅛	25	USFor 6.05e		12	26⅛	25½	25⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	US Frgt 1.40	7	74	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20	USGyps 1.60	6	164	20⅛	20	20⅛	
30⅛	23⅛	USGy pf1.80		18	25	24½	25	
25⅛	7⅛	USHome .16	3	77	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	9⅛	US Ind .65	4	253	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
35½	15½	USLeasg .24	17	x34	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— 1⅛
16⅛	12½	US Rlty 1.36	13	16	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
23⅛	12⅛	US Shoe .95	6	34	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	25⅛	USSteel 1.60	6	615	35½	33⅛	34½	— 1⅛
20	11⅛	USTobac .76	10	43	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	16½	UniTel 1.04	10	241	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	UniTel wt		56	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
30	21⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		21	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Unitrode Cp	12	98	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
35	26⅛	UnLeaf 1.76	7	6	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
25½	16⅛	UnivOil .25e	13	x143	21⅛	20½	20⅛	— ½
104⅛	72⅛	Upjohn .88	40	161	90½	89⅛	90⅛	— ⅛
16½	10	UrisBld .20p		38	12	12	12	
39⅛	21⅛	USLIFE .28	13	185	30½	29	29⅛	— ⅛
14½	10⅛	USLInc .77a		9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	15	USM stp .60	5	33	21	20⅛	20⅛	— 1⅛
33⅛	26½	USM pf2.10		16	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— 1
57	39⅛	Utah In .44a	30	296	53	52⅛	52½	— ⅛
38½	33	UtahPL 2.32	8	33	33⅛	33½		⅛
71	65⅛	UV In pf5.50		1	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
29	20⅛	UV In pf1.26		2	26	25⅛	26	
V								
19½	9⅛	Varian .05e	13	114	13½	12⅛	13	— ⅛
20⅛	9	VCA Cp .44	6	20	10	9⅛	10	— ⅛
20⅛	12	VCA pf.80		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
34⅛	23½	Veeder 1.60	7	5	28⅛	28⅛	28½	
15	7⅛	VendoCo .40	8	11	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
17	7	Venice .20	7	13	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	VestSe 1.04e		26	14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
35⅛	17	Vetco Offsh	46	143	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	20	VF Corp .64	11	16	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
20	6⅛	Viacom Int	10	52	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	VictCmp .50	9	23	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	VaEPw 1.18	7	287	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
114½	106	VaEP pf8.84		z40	110½	110⅛	110⅛	— ⅛
105½	95	VaEP pf7.72		z100	100½	100½	100½	— ⅛
19½	5⅛	Vornado .97t	5	101	5⅛	5½	5⅛	— ⅛
22½	15⅛	VSIcorp .52	7	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	22⅛	VulMat 1.40	7	10	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10	VWR Un .64	6	14	14	10½	13½	— ⅛
W-X-Y-Z								
44⅛	29⅛	Wachova .76	15	14	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
33⅛	21⅛	WacRl 2.44e	9	57	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Walgreen 1	7	46	16½	16⅛	16	— ⅛
28⅛	14⅛	Wall Bus .45	13	5	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	WallMur .60	3	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	14⅛	WalMar .05a	25	29	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
33½	18	Wang Labs	21	90	23⅛	22⅛	23	— 1⅛
12	4⅛	Ward Foods	8	22	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
20½	12	Warnaco .80	5	23	12½	12	12½	— ⅛
16	10	WrnerCo .50	6	22	10	10	10	
39⅛	10⅛	WrnCom .40	5	285	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
130⅛	50	WrnC pf4.25		3	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
78	40	WrnC pf1.25		3	28	22	23	— ½
54⅛	40	WarnL .72a	23	295	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	32	Warn S 1.20	11	63	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— 1⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27⅛	20⅛	WashGs 1.88	6	43	22⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— 1⅛
19⅛	14⅛	WashStl .88	5	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	WasWP 1.44	9	21	19½	19½	19⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	13½	Waste Mgmt	16	28	13⅛	13½	13½	
41⅛	16⅛	Watkin Jhns	15	40	20⅛	21⅛	22½	— ½
11⅛	6⅛	WayGos .60	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	Wean Unit		26	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
11⅛	7½	WeanUnit pf		3	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
11⅛	7	Weathrd .40	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Webb Del E	4	79	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	8	WeilMcL .54	4	58	8½	8	8	— ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	WeisMkt .50	9	4	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	We'bilt Corp		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅛	19⅛	Weltzfgo .96	10	123	23	22½	22⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	19½	WlFM 2.11e	9	40	20½	19⅛	20	— ⅛
27⅛	9⅛	WellRG .60a	4	70	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
16⅛	10½	WescoF .40a	6	18	14½	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16½	WestclTr .75	7	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	1	WIPtPep 2a	4	21	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	WnAirL .25e	7	223	11½	10⅛	10⅛	— 1⅛
37⅛	25⅛	WnBnc 1.40	8	84	27	26½	26⅛	— ⅛
14½	6¼	Wn Pac Ind	9	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
49½	15	WUnion 1.40	4	632	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
99	49	WnUn pf4.60		2	54½	53½	53½	— ¼
120¼	52	WnUn pf4.90		2	56	55½	55½	— 1
47⅛	29⅛	WestgEl .97	14	771	32⅛	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
40⅛	19⅛	Wstvco 1.10	12	147	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ½
31⅛	20⅛	Weybrg 1.28	6	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
82⅛	44⅛	Weyerh .86a	14	268	74⅛	73⅛	74⅛	+ 1⅛
23⅛	9⅛	Whe'Fry .40	10	132	13	12½	12⅛	— 1
21⅛	11⅛	WheelPitt St	6	206	13⅛	13½	13⅛	— 1
64⅛	58	WhelPit pf 6		z100	60	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
53½	47½	WhelPit pf 5		z50	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
37½	23⅛	Whirlpol .80	12	58	30	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	11½	WhitCon .60	4	157	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
45	39½	WhiCn pfA 3		1	40	40	40	
41½	34	WhiC pfC 3		6	38½	38½	38½	
16	8½	White Motor	6	212	10⅛	9½	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Whittaker	47	110	3	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅛	14⅛	WickesCrp 1	6	100	15	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
8	5¼	WiebldSt .25b	6	30	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
47½	17⅛	WillRoss .48	21	76	32½	31½	32	+ ⅛
72⅛	39	Williams Co	15	541	67⅛	65⅛	67⅛	+ 1⅛
53½	19	Wms Co wt		134	49	46⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
64	35¼	Wms C pf.80		18	61	61	61	— ½
41⅛	29⅛	WinnDx 1.26	16	429	38⅛	36	36⅛	— 2⅛
48⅛	35⅛	WinnDix B		7	45⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— 2
27½	3⅛	Winnebage	9	403	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
25⅛	21⅛	WisEl P 1.72	8	50	23	22½	23	
114⅛	105⅛	WisE pf8.90		z60	110	110	110	+ 1½
18	15⅛	WiscPS 1.24	8	25	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16¼	WitcoCh .68	6	71	19⅛	18	18⅛	— 1
7⅛	3⅛	Wo'VW .05p	9	48	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Wometco .50	7	33	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	9⅛	WoodsCp .48	8	73	17⅛	15⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	19⅛	Wo wth 1.20	6	213	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
47½	32⅛	Wolw pf2.20		8	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	World Arwy	14	40	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
68½	57⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	12	3	61⅛	61	61	— ⅛
17½	9⅛	Wurlitzr .80	12	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4	Wyly Corp		72	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
170	134	XeroxCp 1	38	563	141⅛	138	139	— 2⅛
23⅛	15	Xtra 1.57t	5	45	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	YngSDr .30e	9	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
43½	16⅛	ZaleCorp .72	8	71	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
25	14⅛	Zale pfA .80		3	16	15⅛	15⅛	— 1⅛
37⅛	19⅛	Zapata .10e	7	122	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ 1⅛
29⅛	8⅛	Zayre Corp	3	77	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
56	32⅛	ZenithR 1.52	10	342	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— 1⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Zurn Ind .28	11	37	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*.77	*.37⅝
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*.70	*.57½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	132.00	128.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton.	87.92	83.25
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	68-69	39-40
Lead spot lb	.16½	.14½-.15
Copper elec. lb	60-60¼	50½-¾
Tin (Straits) lb.	2.56	1.77½
Zinc. E St L basis. lb	20½-21	.18
Silver N Y. oz	2.82	1.81½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31 1931)	664.9	446.9

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
Nov. 12, 1973

World sugar No. 11: March 10.28-29, May 9.74-75, July 9.18, Sept. 8.74, Oct. 3.53-55, March 8.08.

Wool: Dec. 232.0 b, March 226.0, May 208.5 b, July 204.0 b.

Cocoa: Dec. 61.60, March 54.15, May 51.25, July 50.20, Sept. 49.40.

Copper: Dec. 95.35, Jan. 91.40, March 87.05, May 83.75, July 81.05, Sept. 79.35, Oct. 78.60, Dec. 77.20.

Orange juice: Nov 56.00 b, Jan. 56.70-80, March 57.40 b, May 58.25 b, Nov. 58.05.

Potatoes: March 7.45, April 7.80, May 8.75.

Silver: Dec. 280.00, Jan. 280.60, March 283.20, May 285.10, July 287.10, Sept. 289.10, Dec. 292.10, Jan. 293, March 295.
b—Bid. a—Asked. n—Nominal.

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Ch.
Dec.	76.50	76.50	74.75	76.40	+175
Dec.	76.50	76.50	74.75	76.40	+175
March	72.60	73.30	71.90	73.30	+135
May	71.00	71.80	70.90	71.75	+135
July	70.00	70.25	63.70	B61.20	+ 95
Dec.	56.75	56.95	56.15	56.40	+ 60
March	56.40	56.40	55.45	B55.50	+ 50

(b) Bid. (a) Asked

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Dec	4.45	4.59	4.37	4.54	4.43
Mar	4.12	4.27	4.06	4.24	4.12
May	3.83	3.94	3.74	3.92	3.83
Jul	3.40	3.45	3.30½	3.41	3.38
Sep	3.37	3.45	3.31	3.41	3.37

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Nov. 12, 1973

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Teleprmp	648,400	5⅛	—4⅛
Genn Cent	403,500	4⅛	+1⅛
Deere Co	224,000	51⅛	—4⅛
CoastSt Gas	214,700	12	+1⅛
Bausch Lb	201,600	43⅛	+1
Goodyear	195,000	18⅛	— ⅛
Brit Pet	192,500	14⅛	— ¼
LomN Fin	174,200	11⅛	—1⅛
Disney W	160,600	54	—6
McDonald	156,600	62½	—3
Ramada In	144,800	6⅛	— ⅛
Telex Corp	142,200	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Motors	141,500	58⅛	— ⅛
Sony Corp	131,300	33	— ¾
All Rich	129,400	104½	—2

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	19.25	17.32
Advances	322	378
Declines	1248	1115
Unchanged	254	308
Total issues	1824	1801
New 1973 highs	14	21
New 1973 lows	147	74

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Texas Intl	241,500	11⅛	+1⅛
TWA wt	163,300	1⅛	— ½
Housl Oil M	79,200	62⅛	+4⅛
Champ Ho	46,900	4½	— ⅛
Fed Resrcs	45,700	4⅛	+ ¼
Hanover Pl	43,000	11⅛	+ ½
NoAm Roy	33,500	26½	+ ⅛
AmerHe wt	33,100	1⅛	+ ½
BanstrCil Lt	32,100	25⅛	+3⅛
Telex Cp wt	31,500	3	— ¼

Approx total stock sales 3,320,000
Stock sales year ago 3,580,125

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
104.77	102.24	103.14	—1.63

Dow Jones Averages

		Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30	Ind	905.70	910.82	885.54	897.65	—10.76
20	Trn	185.43	186.90	179.24	181.37	— 4.02
15	Util	95.95	96.47	94.04	94.64	— 1.47
65	Stk	281.79	283.52	274.85	278.19	— 4.16

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	118.77	115.86	117.34	—.94
20 Railroads	42.04	40.65	41.24	—.53
55 Utilities	50.00	48.72	49.34	—.53
500 Stocks	105.75	103.12	104.44	—.86

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.25	55.61	55.96	—.35
Industrials	61.83	61.30	61.74	—.60
Transportation	38.12	37.64	37.78	—.73
Utility	35.32	35.10	35.23	—.31
Finance	69.67	69.24	69.44	—.73

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Nov. 9	352,582	375,189	5,647
Nov. 8	327,255	375,487	5,678
Nov. 7	274,384	396,532	5,213
Nov. 6	281,503	426,080	6,162
Nov. 2	261,372	387,738	4,022
Nov. 1	249,69.	405,432	5,555

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-14

A MetClx pf, CombEn pf, Dome Mine, EG&G Inc, Fost Wheel, KerrMcG, KerrMcG pf, LouLd Exp, McKee wi, Penn Cent, viReadg Co, Schlmbrgr, Smith Int, Un Nuclear

NEW LOWS-147

Adams Drg, Advan Inv, Ala Gas, A DualVest, Am Invest, Am Seating, APL Corp, APL Cp pfC, Arkans Best, Armst Rub, Arvin Ind, AllCity El, Autom Ind, Beech Airc, Bendix Cp, Book Mnth, Borg Warn, Briggs Strat, Brckwy Gls, Caro FrgtC, Carter Wall, CentLaEl, CentSo West, Chrysler, Chrysler wt, CLC Am, CNA Finl, CmE 1.42pf, Con Foods, Consu Pow, Cook Unit, Cooper TR, Deltona Cp, Det Edison, Disney W, DPF Inc, Duke Pow, Duqsne Lt, Eckerd NC, Ferro Corp, FstVaBksh, Fleetw Ent, Fla Pow, FlaPowLt, Ford Mot, Fruehauf wi, Gas Svc, Gen Develp, Gen Motors, Gen Tire, Goodrich, Goodyear, GtWnUn pf, Grolier Inc, Guardn Mtg, Gulf StaUt, Hart ScMx, Haw Elec, Hayes Alb, Holiday Inn, Host Intl, House Fin, HseF 2.50pf, Houston LP, Howrd John, IllPw 4.26pf, Interlk Inc, IntFlav Fr, Iowalll GE, Japan Fnd, JhnHan Sec, Kroehler, Lane Brynt, LibOFrd pf, Louisv GE, Ludlow Cp, Matsush El, Melv Shoe, Meredth Cp, Mohw Rub, MtgeTr Am, Narco Scien, Nat Can, Nevada Pw, NewEng GE, Noeast Util, Norind PS, NorStaPw, Okla GE, Outbd Mar, Outlet Co, Overn Tran, Pac GasEl, Petinc 2dpf, Pickwck Int, Pitney Bow, Polaroid, PortGen El, PPG Ind, PSA Inc, PubSvc EG, PubSvc NH, PubS NwMx, PugSd PLt, Puritn Fash, Ramada In, Raybestos, RCA, Rich Merr, Rockwlnt pf, Rohm Haas, Roper Corp, SanDie Gas, Savannh EP, Sav A Stop, Sealed Pow, Sears Roeb, Shakespre, Sierra PacP, Smith AO, Sony Corp, SCarEG pf, Southern Co, Soulnd GE, Swest PSvc, Sterl Drug, Talcott Nat, Tampa Elec, Tappan Co, Teleprmp, Tex Util, Transam Cp, Uniroyal, Unit Illum, US Freight, UniTel, UlTel wtn, UniTel2d pf, Vendo Co, Viacom Int, Va ElPow, Vornado Inc, Warn Lamb, Wash GasLt, Winnebago, Wometco A, Wurlitzer

U.S. Commodity Prices

CORN

Dec	2.44	2.48	2.42	2.48	2.37¾
Mar	2.48	2.52	2.45¼	2.52	2.42
May	2.52	2.54¾	2.47¾	2.5.¾	2.45
Jul	2.52	2.56	2.49	2.56	2.46
Sep	2.50	2.52¾	2.45	2.52½	2.42½
Dec	2.24	2.31	2.22½	2.30	2.24
Mar	2.30	2.32	2.27	2.32	2.28

SOYBEANS

Nov	5.52	5.60	5.40	5.54	5.46
Jan	5.37	5.50	5.30	5.42	5.36½
Mar	5.40	5.50	5.31	5.46	5.39
May	5.42	5.50	5.32	5.47	5.44
Jul	5.43	5.53	5.31	5.46	5.43
Aug	5.32	5.45	5.29	5.38	5.37
Sep	5.28	5.36	5.25	5.30	5.32
Nov	5.30	5.34	5.23	5.28	5.26
Jan	5.29	5.30	5.25	5.30	5.29

SOYBEAN OIL

Dec	17.75	17.25	17.45	18.25	17.60
Jan	16.75	17.15	16.45	17.00	16.60
Mar	15.95	16.05	15.55	15.93	15.85
May	15.70	15.85	15.35	15.75	15.35
Jul	15.55	15.65	15.30	15.45	15.55
Aug	15.25	15.45	15.25	15.25	15.50
Sep	15.50	15.50	15.15	15.15	15.25
Oct	15.00	15.10	15.00	15.05	14.60

SOYBEAN MEAL

Dec	162.00	164.00	155.00	164.00	159.20
Jan	162.50	164.00	156.00	164.00	159.50
Mar	152.50	163.50	155.00	163.50	158.50
May	162.00	162.00	156.00	162.00	159.00
Jul	157.00	162.00	156.50	161.00	159.00
Aug	159.00	161.00	157.50	160.50	158.20
Sep	—	—	—	153.00	152.00
Oct	157.00	158.00	157.50	158.00	154.00

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER

Dec	285.70	285.70	279.80	280.20	289.50
Feb	288.50	288.50	283.20	284.10	292.20
Apr	293.00	290.20	285.30	286.30	295.00
Jun	291.50	291.60	287.00	288.20	295.80
Aug	292.50	293.20	288.60	289.50	297.00
Oct	293.00	294.50	290.00	290.00	298.20
Dec	296.50	296.50	291.50	292.50	299.00
Feb	298.00	298.00	293.10	293.10	301.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Dec	41.85	42.57	41.85	b42.57	41.65
Feb	47.43	47.83	47.20	b47.80	46.75
Apr	48.55	49.30	48.55	b49.30	48.35
Jun	48.70	49.45	48.70	b49.45	48.50
Aug	47.80	48.82	47.80	48.82	b47.82
Oct	47.45	48.32	47.45	b48.32	b47.35

Sales: Dec 1672; Feb 1564; April 1090; June 606; Aug 117; Oct 14.

SHELL EGGS

Nov	62.10	62.70	61.75	62.70	61.70

Dec	62.25	62.70	60.75	62.40	61.60
Jan	56.00	56.50	54.80	56.20	55.75
Feb	53.00	50.75	49.50	50.25	49.80
Mar	47.25	47.25	46.25	47.15	a46.60
Apr	44.25	44.25	44.05	b44.10	44.00
May	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.30

Sales: Nov 123; Dec 1550; Jan 540; Feb 49; March 42; April 6; May 1.

LIVE HOGS

Dec	46.30	47.35	46.10	46.95	46.15
Feb	49.30	49.17	48.25	49.12	48.20
Apr	46.57	47.90	46.55	47.65	46.50
Jun	47.70	48.80	47.60	48.75	a47.50
Jul	47.45	48.80	47.45	48.75	a47.50

Aug	46.00	b47.20	46.60	b47.20	b45.75
Oct	43.60	44.50	43.60	44.50	43.80
Dec	43.50	b44.40	43.50	b44.40	a43.90

Sales: Dec 1065; Feb 1796; April 468; June 272; July 66; Aug 15; Oct 23; Dec 10.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

Feb	70.20	71.40	70.05	b71.40	69.80
May	69.20	70.17	69.00	70.17	68.55
Jul	68.25	69.27	68.10	b69.27	67.25
Aug	67.10	68.00	67.10	b68.00	a66.50
Feb	60.55	61.10	60.20	a60.35	b57.60

Sales: Feb 1765; March 383; May 156; July 96; Aug 40; Feb 2.
Open Interest: Feb 3441; March 1539; May 653; July 752; Aug 189; Feb 80.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	Low
Amsterdam	118.9	122.2	144.8	115.8
Brussels	157.43	158.05	166.88	150.31
Frankfurt	120.80	123.21	156.21	115.25
London 30	422.9	430.3	509.5	404.8
London 500	181.79	183.39	217.35	173.51
Milan	123.95	124.34	147.26	95.49
Paris	103.8	103.6	118.3	98.5
Sydney	484.46	481.85	669.27	456.91
Tokyo (n)	336.50	341.84	422.48	336.50
Tokyo (o)	4510.32	4595.27	5359.74	4377.77
Zurich	351.6	353.6	418.8	328.5

(n) New (o) Old.

Forward Contract Exchange Co. Ltd.

Nov. 13, 1973	Dec. '73	Mar. '74	Jun. '74	Sep. '74
Close DJIA 897.65				
Bid	901	933	873	910
Offer	910	915	924	927
Close FTI 422.9	'73	'74	'74	'74
Bid	422	425	425	428
Offer	426	430	435	440
TKDJ 4510.32				
Bid	4400	4400	4450	4400
Offer	4525	4550	4575	4600

Amsterdam telex: 16152 Indx nl.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	64.30
Albert Heijn	117
Algembank.	309
Amrobank.	71.40
A'dam.	189.20
Fokker	27
Heineken	256.50
H V A	77.50
Holland-Am.	163
Hoogovens	67.30
K.L.M	73
Philips new	38
Robeco	212
Rolinco	147.50
Royal Dutch	95.50
Unilever	122.50
Van Ommer.	338.50
Ver Mach	157.20

Brussels

Arbed	4,720
Brux.Lamb.	2,890
Cock-Ougree	1,260
Electrobel	7,370
GB Enterpr.	2,780
Hoboken	4,760
Pétrofina	7,910
Ph.Gevaert	1,420
Soc.Générale	3,000
Solvay	2,835
Un Min.ère	1,670

Frankfurt

AEG	108.20
BASF	135.50
Bayer	115.50
Commerzbk.	177.50
Cont Gummi.	81.10
Daimler-Benz	373.50
Demag	130.50
DeutBank	253
DresdeBank	195.30
Gels Aktien.	94.50
Hoesch	50.60
Karstadt	351
Kaufhof	226
KHD	87.50
Lufthansa	51.50
Mannesmann	.62
Metallgesel'	234
Neckermann	108
Rheinstahl	105.70
RWE new	140.80
Schering	410.20
Siemens	253.50
Thyssen	62
Veba	120.80
Volkswagen	117.60

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.38
Anglo-Amin	27.50
BarclayBank	3.80
BeechamGr.	2.98
BICC	1.53
Boots	2.52
Bowater	1.89
Brit. mTob.	2.70
Brit.Oxyg.	0.56½
Brit.Pet	5.47
BLMC	0.23½
Burmah	4.17
Cadbury Schw	0.65
Chartered	1.67
Courtau'ds	1.45½
Daggafont	0.07
DeBeerD	3.25
Decca Rec	3.77
Distillers	1.61½
Dunlop	0.81
El Musilnd	1.63
FreeStGed	9.15
GEC	1.47
GKN	2.80
GlaxoGr	4.24
Grand Met(A)	2.36
Guinness	1.29
Hawker-Sidd	3.72
Hudson-Bay	10.50
ImpChem	2.40
Imps	0.36
Mar&Spen	2.55
MetalBox	2.72
Nichols	0.63
Plessey	1.23
RandMines	2.52
Rank Org (A	4.38
RoyalDutch	£18⅝
R T Z	2.19
Shell	2.48
Thorn (A)	4.23
Tube Invest.	3.62
Union Cor	2.90
Vickers	1.45
War L3½	30.50
West Deep	8.10
West Drief	£15⅝
West Hold	16.25
West Ain	7.09
Woolworth	0.73
ZCI	0.51

Milan

Bastogi	1,994
Erba	15,695
Erco'e Marel	—
Fiat	2,120
Finsider	425
Generali	67,610
[illegible]	5,745
Italgas	946
Italsider	855
LaRinas	323.50
Montedis	905
Olivetti	1,815
Pirelli	1,351
SniaVisco.	2,631
Terni	223

Paris

AirLiquide	273.40
Alimentaire	162
BSN	1,330
Carrefour	2,750
Cim Lafarge	203.10
Citroën	71.10
Cie Bancaire	558
CFP	210.70
CGE	438
Ferodo	466
GerDanone	345
L'Oréal	2,630
Mach.Bull	57.70
Michelin	1,739
Moet Henn.	1,275
Moulinex	5,750
Nickel	85
Paribas	213
PUK	144
Penarroya	55.20
Perrier	354
Peugeot	422
Rh Poulenc	161.50
Sacilor	96
St.Gobain	184
Suez	334
Té émécanique	1,025
Thomson	259.10
Usinor	116.20

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,200
B. Boveri	1,030
Ciba-Geigy	1,590
Cr Suisse	3,625
Fischer	1,005
HoffRocheb	131,500
Nestlé	4,030
Sandoz	3,300
Sté B Suisse	3,750
Sulzer	3,190
U B Suisse	4,035

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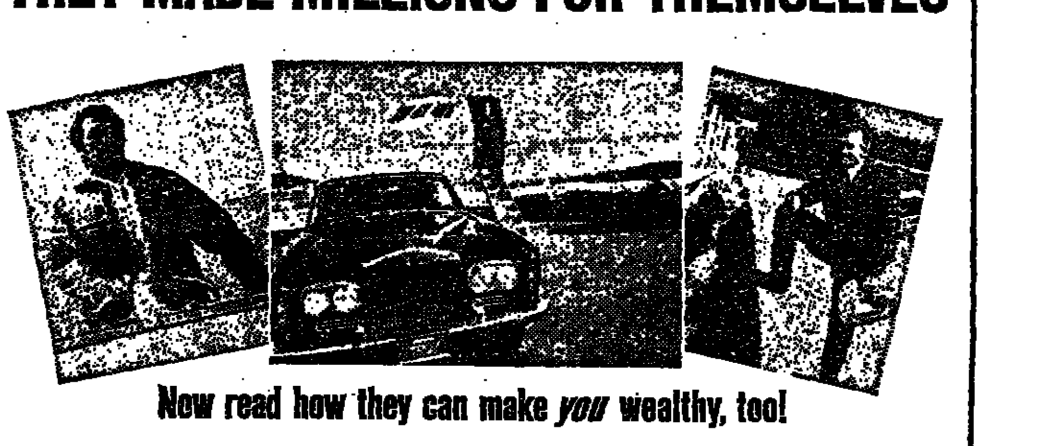
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American Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅛	17⅞	AAR Cq .07e	10	13	13⅞	12½	13⅜	— ½
12⅞	5⅛	AAV Cs .25	5	7	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	6⅛	AbrdMf .40a	4	4	8	8	8	— ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Abrdon Pet	70	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Acme Haml	175	9	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
16	3⅝	Action Ind	6	13	5	5	5	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅜	Adam Russl	7	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6	1⅞	ADM Indust		2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
19⅛	13½	Admirlin .30	7	140	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ 1⅛
17	7½	Adobe Corp	20	37	11	11	11½	
5	2½	A&EP'ast P	4	44	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
7	3⅝	Aero F'ow	6	13	5	4⅞	5	
4	1⅝	Aeronca Inc		4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Aerosol	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅝	2⅝	AffilCap .39t	4	16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Affil Cp wt		20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10⅞	4⅝	Affil Hap .20	9	10	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
10¼	8	AffPub .05e	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
16	4⅜	AIC Phi .56t	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Aiken Ind	8	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12	7⅜	Airborn Flt	13	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅜	Airpax .45t	63	10	7⅞	7½	7½	— ½
24⅞	13⅜	Airwick .16	24	38	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
19½	12¼	AlxXg .60a	10	3	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
19⅜	13⅞	Alan Wood	4	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅜	Alaska Airl		75	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
4⅝	2½	Alba Waldn		1	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅝	Alcolac .05	11	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	⅞	AllAmr Ind		3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
17	7	Alwghy Airl	11	97	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4½	AllgA wtO		2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
8⅝	3	Al'gA wtN		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15⅞	5⅝	Allg Cp wt		73	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅝	Allid Art	4	62	4⅜	4	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	8⅛	Allid Cnlrl	9	6	10	10	10	
23¼	10⅞	AlldThr 1.14	5	5	17	16½	16¾	— ½
3⅝	2⅛	Alpha Ind	17	6	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
7⅛	4	Altamil Cp	5	45	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Altec Corp		14	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Altec Cp wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅞	2½	Altec Crp pf		3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
11⅜	7	AlterFds .50	5	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
84¾	48½	Alcoa pf3.75		z50	52	52	52	
6½	2⅜	Amco Ind	25	294	6⅛	4⅜	6	+ 1⅞
14⅝	5	AHessLL wt		331	14⅝	13¼	14¼	+ ½
4⅝	1⅜	Am Agroncs		7	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅜
14	7⅜	AxBiltrt .50	4	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
26⅜	14⅞	AmBusP .23	18	6	16½	16	16	— ⅜
3⅛	⅞	ACenMig wt		8	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	24⅜	AFltch 2.74a	9	7	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅜
5	2	AmFltch wt		6	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
4	1⅜	A Girl Fash		9	1⅜	1½	1½	
4	3⅜	Am Int Pict	5	1	4	4	4	
10⅞	6⅛	Alsraell .24o	6	42	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
9	6⅜	AMaizeA .33	6	11	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
9	6½	AMaizeB .33	6	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
44¼	36	AmMf 1.87e	6	3	40½	40	40½	+ ¼
24	5⅛	AmMot Inns	7	108	9⅜	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅜
40⅛	31½	A Petrf 1.20	13	2	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
14⅛	6	A Plan 1.02t	8	22	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	A Prec .05e	9	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
11	9⅜	A Rlty 1.23e	11	37	10⅛	10½	10½	— ¼
2¼	1⅛	AmRltyT wt		3	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
16⅛	3½	Am Recreat	5	34	4	3¾	3¾	
18⅛	6¾	ASafeE .68t	4	47	6⅜	6¼	6½	— ¼
6¾	3¾	ATechl .08e	5	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
26⅜	7¾	AmTrain Sv	11	1	10⅞	10½	10⅜	— ⅜
62	16	AMICCp .04	9	43	17	16	16⅜	— ⅜
7⅞	1½	AngloC .10e	11	14	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
24¾	6⅛	Anthony Ind	4	16	6½	6⅛	6¼	
2	1	AOIndust	12	96	1¼	1	1⅛	
30½	20	AquitCa .20	23	21	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅛
22⅜	12⅞	ArlzCol .08e	10	12	15¾	15½	15⅞	+ ¼
17¼	9	ArzCol pf.48		x12	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
29¾	19⅞	ArkLGs 1.30	9	x137	27½	27	27	— ⅛
16⅞	10⅛	Armac Ent	5	4	11¼	11⅛	11½	
17¼	6⅝	Armin Cp	5	110	11⅞	10	10⅜	— 1
10⅞	5¼	Arrow Elect	5	7	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
18¼	8	Arundel .89t	7	15	10½	10	10½	+ ½
17	8	Asamera O	30	278	15⅝	14⅝	15	— ⅛
16½	9⅜	AshlOil Can	14	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
3⅛	1	AskinSv .03t		33	1	1	1	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Aspro .40b	4	7	7⅝	7	7	— ½
4⅞	1¾	AssdFd .05p		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅞	3	Astrex Inc	7	28	3⅜	3⅜	3½	— ⅜
10⅛	6⅛	AtalantasCp	4	2	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
2	1	Atco Ind	13	13	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅜	AtlcoMtg wt		15	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
34½	10¼	AtlCMt 1.45e	7	76	30½	29⅞	30⅜	+ 1⅛
34½	17½	Augetinc .10	29	23	27⅜	26⅜	26⅞	— 1⅛
26⅜	11	Austral Oil	29	155	20⅜	19⅛	19⅞	+ ½
9½	4	Auto Bldg	5	13	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	
7½	3	Autmat Rad	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8¾	4⅜	AutmSvc .20	6	x4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
67	41	Auto Switch	17	6	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	— ¼
9⅝	4	AVEMC .14	7	20	4¼	4	4	
40¾	32¼	Avondl 1.15a	7	2	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	12	AVX Corp	8	54	12⅛	11⅝	12	
		B						
12¼	7⅞	BadgM .50a	5	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
6⅜	5	BaldSec .31e		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅞	14⅛	BanFd 1.42e		3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
4⅛	1¼	BangPun wt		23	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
35⅞	18	BanstrCll Lt	13	327	25⅜	22¾	25¾	+ 3⅛
		BanstrCll fn		4	23	23	23	
21	9⅜	BankrU .20e	17	2	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
7⅛	3	Banner .03	5	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	3⅜	Barbra Lyn	7	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Barclay Ind	8	17	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
9⅛	3⅛	Barnes Eng		3	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	
15⅛	7⅛	Barnwel Ind	33	5	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅞	Barry R .42t	6	8	5⅜	5	5	— ½
12⅛	6⅛	BarryWr .22	7	6	7½	7	7	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Bartell Med	7	12	1⅜	1¼	1½	
8⅞	3⅜	Barth Sp .27	7	8	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
4⅛	2¼	Bartons Cdv	20	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3½	1	Baruch Fest		3	1½	1⅜	1½	
6⅞	3	BasinPet Cp	13	49	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅜	BayrkU .89c		21	10¼	9¾	9⅞	— ⅜
4	1¼	Bhaviori RL	6	2	1¼	1¼	1½	
4⅞	2⅛	Bell Ind .08	6	30	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Belscol .13t	4	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	23¾	BenSM 2.82e	7	25	24	23¼	23½	— ½
8½	2⅜	BenStMg wt		7	4½	4½	4½	
6½	3⅜	Benrus Crp	8	11	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
15¼	4⅛	Berg En .44t	8	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8	6	BergRlt .57e		16	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
1	⅜	BergRlt wt		29	⅜	11-16	11-16	
7⅜	3¼	Berg Bruns	43	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17	11⅛	Brg B pf1.15		3	12	12	12	
8½	4¾	BernzOmat	10	4	5⅛	5	5	
8½	5⅛	Bertea Corp	6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	5¼	BervenC .10	7	105	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
3⅞	2⅛	Bethlem Co		19	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Beverly Ent	11	28	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	5	BevHill Bnc	4	17	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
32½	14	Bic Pen .27	14	5	16¾	16½	16½	— ½
29¾	16⅜	BgBear 1.08	6	3	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅛	BigV Supmk	6	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
31¼	12⅞	BinnySm .72	9	70	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
16⅜	5	Bio Dynam	13	31	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Bloun .08	13	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅛	2⅞	Bluebird Inc	4	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅛	⅛	Bluebird wt		4	5-16	5-16	5-16	
24¼	9⅛	Bodin Ap .40	5	15	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
11¼	4⅛	Bohack Crp		1	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅜	Bolt Berank	10	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
44⅞	19¼	Bowmar Ins	10	287	31⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— 1⅛
25⅞	7	Bowne .20	7	20	8⅞	8	8⅜	— ⅛
55	25⅞	BowVall .10	157	20	38½	37⅝	37⅞	— 2⅝
26⅝	7⅛	Brad Ragan	8	29	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— 1⅛
50	21⅜	BradfCm Sy	35	5	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
8	3⅞	Brnchin .25	7	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
17⅛	9⅛	BranlfAr wt		8	13⅜	12⅜	12¾	— 1
16	8¼	BranlfAir A		9	10⅜	10	10	— ⅜
21⅞	17¼	BrascanLt 1	4	47	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅜
20½	12¼	BraunEn .44	5	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅜
18⅞	4	Breeze Corp		1	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ¼
16¼	12	Brewer .40	6	20	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
3¼	1⅜	BroDart Ind	11	10	2	2	2	
5½	2⅜	Brody Seatg	5	4	2⅜	2¾	2¾	
9⅞	4⅜	BrookP .16a	9	13	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
6	2	BrownCo wt		63	5	4½	4⅜	— ⅜
33⅛	19¼	BwnFB .40b	12	44	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	BTU Eng	18	10	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Buehler Cp	13	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
15⅞	9	Buell In .25r	5	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	Buildex .20	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅞	15⅛	Bundy 1.08a	5	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
20⅛	10	Burnslnt .60	9	13	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	4¼	Butler Aviat	4	22	7	6½	6⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	16	Bulles G Oil	32	102	32⅞	31¼	32	+ ⅞
		C						
8⅞	3¼	Cablcom Gn		16	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	6¼	Cagles In A	4	7	7½	6⅞	7	— ⅛
19⅛	7¾	Caldor .15b	6	14	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅜
16¼	5⅝	Calcomp	8	201	11⅝	9¾	10⅝	— 1⅛
4½	2⅜	Calvert Exp	21	15	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	Camco Inc		16	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
8⅛	5 1-16	CampChib	8	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13¼	8⅛	Campln .30b	4	3	12	12	12	+ ⅛
4½	2⅜	CdnExp GO	58	24	4⅜	4	4⅛	— 3-16
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homstd	82	11	8 7-16	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
13¾	8⅛	CdnHydr .25	12	1	9	9	9	
14	11⅝	CdnInP 1.03	5	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
5⅝	3⅜	CdnMar .10e	13	9	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅛	5⅜	Cdn Merrill	22	5	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ 1-16
15⅛	9⅝	Cdn Occidnt	14	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
61⅞	41	Cdn SuprOil	65	9	56⅜	56⅛	56⅛	— ¼
4⅝	1⅞	Canverl Inf		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3¼	1¼	Canoga Ind	8	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅛	3⅜	Capital Res	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	1½	CapitlFd .12	6	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
13¾	6⅜	Cap Ind .33e	6	17	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
21½	4⅜	Caresse .20	4	45	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
100	79¾	Carnatn .88	23	11	82¼	81¾	81¾	— ½
72½	61½	CaroPL pf 5		z110	65	63½	65	+ 2½
9⅜	4⅛	Carr wt		80	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
9	3¼	Carrols Dev	13	5	3½	3¼	3¼	
27⅛	16⅞	CastleAM 1	4	4	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅝
2⅜	1⅜	Castleton In	21	19	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
20½	10	Castlwd Int	18	11	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
15	6½	Cavitron Cp	29	19	10¾	10	10¼	+ 1⅛
3⅞	1⅞	CDI Corp	9	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
4⅛	1⅜	CelluCraft		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
47⅜	42¼	CenM pf3.50		z70	44½	44¼	44¼	—
8⅞	4⅞	CenlSec .09e		34	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Centind .11r	5	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15½	9½	Cenvill Com	3	14	10⅜	10½	10⅜	— ¼
6⅜	3	Certified Cp	5	7	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅞	1	Certron Cp	22	27	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
9½	5¼	ChadMill .40	5	5	6	6	6	+ ¼
14⅞	3¼	ChamH .02h	10	467	5	4½	4½	— ⅜
7⅞	3⅝	Chartr Mcd	13	5	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
8⅞	6	CHB Fd .55t	5	17	7⅞	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅜	ChmExp .20	6	x9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
27¼	22⅞	ChiRlv 1.60a	8	1	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
11¼	3⅝	ChicUni .51t	8	4	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	6⅞	Chlor C .44a	6	7	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
6¼	1⅞	Christian Co	11	7	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
19⅞	15⅜	CICvF 1.59e		13	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ¼
4⅛	1½	CIMtgGr wt		19	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅛	Cinema 5 Lt		3	2½	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
2	⅞	Cinerama		191	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
36½	10	Circle K .26	10	34	10¾	9⅞	9⅞	— 1⅛
9½	3⅜	CitznFinl .16	6	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	15½	CitMtg 1.81e	9	12	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅛	CitizMigl wt		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
9⅜	6⅞	CityGcFl .50	5	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
16⅞	5¾	CK Petrolm	40	50	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
9⅝	3½	CL Finl	3	5	4	3¾	4	
18¾	9⅜	Clark Gr .30	6	1	9¾	9⅝	9¾	— ¼
17⅞	8⅞	Clarkson .16	9	15	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Clary Corp		16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11½	4⅞	C'opay .05r	4	7	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	CMI Corp	20	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
61¾	8½	CMI Inv wt		102	10⅛	8¾	9⅞	+ ⅞
12⅝	4	Coachmn In	4	18	4⅛	4	4	— ⅜
14⅝	6⅜	Codesco .12e	12	2	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅜
22¼	11	Colf Mat .56	11	17	15⅛	14½	14¼	— ⅜
7⅞	3⅞	Cohu In .15e	7	29	4⅜	4	4	— ⅜
20⅛	3	Colt Intl	5	243	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅜
26⅝	11¾	Cole Nat .48	6	16	13⅝	12⅞	13	— ⅜
33	11⅝	Co'eman .44	7	181	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
12⅝	6¾	ColTow .22e	3	20	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
11⅛	2⅜	Col Coml .20		17	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
25¼	10⅛	Colwe.C .28	6	34	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
13⅛	7	CowMlg wt		5	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
44	15	Comb Com	11	40	17⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
35⅝	14⅜	Cmbustn Eq	13	132	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— 1⅛
39⅛	25	Cominco 1	16	6	37⅜	37	37	— ⅜
21¼	8⅜	ComAl .30	8	7	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ½
16¾	11¾	CmMet .60b	5	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
9	2⅛	Commodor		8	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
7⅞	2⅜	ComHlth Cp	8	5	3½	3½	3½	
16⅝	5¼	ComPsyc Ct	12	57	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ½
30¼	24⅜	ComSv 1.63b	8	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
6⅛	3⅜	Compac Cp	9	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅝	1⅛	CompuDyn	13	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
37¼	17¼	Compugrp	16	41	31¼	30¼	31	+
27⅛	1⅞	Comput Eq	11	16	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅜	Comput Inv	14	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4⅞	3	Cmput Mch		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅛	9⅜	Conche .16e	6	26	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
5¼	2⅛	Concrd Fab	22	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
7⅜	2½	Condoc Crp		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	Conny Con	12	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
11½	3⅛	Konroy Inc	4	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
7	2⅝	Con Ol Gas	65	200	6½	5⅞	6½	+ ½
17⅛	8¼	Cons Ref .20	8	21	13½	12¾	12⅞	— 1
11⅛	7	Consyne Cp	14	22	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
2¼	1⅛	Cont Mater	8	16	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2	Cont Te wt		12	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅜
31⅜	14⅜	Cook In .40e	2	256	23½	21	22¾	— ⅜
19⅞	14¼	Cook Pt V 1	6	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Cop Jar .20a		28	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	4¾	Cordcn Intl	14	69	10⅝	9⅛	10	+ 1
21¼	13¼	Core Labs	15	1	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅜
24⅝	17	CorrBlk .91a	11	1	21½	21¼	21½	— ¼
1½	⅛	CottCorp wt			8	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	3	Cousins wt		19	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅜
31⅜	10⅜	CevCbl Com	21	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
6¼	2⅛	Craig Corp	5	19	3	2⅞	3	
8⅛	5	CramrE .21t	10	27	7⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— 1⅜
9⅛	4	Creativ Mgt	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
22	15¼	CreolP 2.20a	9	19	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¼	Crest Foam	21	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
69	49⅞	CrossAT .43	31	37	61⅜	60	60⅞	— 1⅞
12½	7¼	CrowlyM .40	3	3	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
25	13½	CwnCP 1.18t	9	12	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	
22⅞	6⅛	Crystal Oil	16	176	18	17	17⅞	+ ⅜
17⅜	10⅜	CSECorp .40	4	3	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
14¼	5½	Cubic Cp .20	12	x27	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
4¼	2	Curtis Math		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅛	CutlerA .22p		85	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅛
18	6	CutlerB .22p		3	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	
		D						
8¾	3⅝	Damon .20p	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1	Data Contrl		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
25⅛	16½	Data Dcumt	9	14	24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
5½	2¼	Data Prod	8	126	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
10	6½	DayMin .0e	817	20	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
5¾	2	Daylin wt		31	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
3	⅜	DCL Inc		24	⅜	⅜	⅜	
26	14⅞	Dearb St .25	42	38	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
13¾	7	Del Lab .05e	6	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
7⅜	1¼	DeltaCp Am		5	1½	1⅜	1½	
20¼	7⅞	Dlm F. .50a	10	43	11	10½	10⅛	
57⅜	15⅝	DTalEz .05e	14	90	22⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— 1¼
21⅜	18¼	Depsitr 1.20	6	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
3⅞	⅜	Dero Ind		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	2	DeRose Ind	11	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
34	18¼	Deseret .19h	25	13	28½	27½	27½	— 1¼
16⅞	5	Designcr Jw	6	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2	Detecto Scal		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
41½	13½	Dev Cp Am	5	7	15	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	5	DevonA .05e	5	89	8⅜	8	8¼	— ⅜
14½	7¼	DHJ In .10e	3	8	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
30⅝	10⅞	DiamM Dril	14	48	21½	20¾	21¼	+ ¾
5⅞	2⅞	Diebold VC		4	4	4	4	
28	12	DillardSt .40	6	4	15⅜	15	15	
3⅝	1⅞	Diodes Inc	817	9	2¼	2	2⅛	
5⅛	2⅜	Discont Fab	6	157	3	3	3	
16⅞	11¾	Diversey .56	9	5	15	14⅞	14⅞	
9⅞	4¼	Dixilyn Cor		20	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
57⅜	25⅛	Dome Petrl	77	78	39⅞	38½	38½	— 1⅛
26½	16¼	Domtar .50	12	5	25⅜	25¼	25½	— ⅜
15½	7⅜	DownyS .15e	3	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6⅛	1⅞	Drew Natl	53	17	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
23¼	17½	DrexU 2.23a		1	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅜
15⅜	6⅞	Driver Harr	4	12	10	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	5½	DreFair .43	9	43	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
4⅛	1⅜	Duralov Co		4	4	4	4	— ⅛
15⅞	6⅛	Dur Tst .25b	11	28	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¼	Dynalectn	20	28	4¼	3⅞	4	— ⅛
		E						
12	9	E Systm .50	5	5	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
27⅛	9	ErlScheb .36	9	5	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
9	2⅛	Earth R .12	13	34	8⅞	7¾	8	+ ¼
28¼	11¾	EasonO .10r	17	20	16¾	16	16	— ⅜
10⅜	3	EslnAir .47t	5	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
4⅜	2⅞	Eazor .04c	6	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Eckmar Cp	10	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	8½	Edgingtn O	3	39	24⅝	23⅛	23½	— ⅜
12¼	3⅜	Edmos .13	4	15	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8⅜	3⅛	Edo Corp	4	6	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	4¼	Edwadrs .40	26	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	4⅛	Egan M .10e		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞	
20⅛	7⅜	EhrnhPh .50	7	43	12½	11⅜	11½	— 1
6¾	2⅜	Elco Corp	5	34	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅜
6⅛	2⅛	Elcor Chm	32	15	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	9⅜	Electrog .80	5	8	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
3⅜	1⅛	Elect Assist	6	4	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Elect Comp		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
15	5⅜	Electrn Eng	8	11	11⅛	10½	10⅛	— 1⅛
10⅞	3⅜	Eloctsp .36t	8	15	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
22	13⅜	Elk Horn .88	18	22	20⅝	20⅜	20½	+ ¼
16	6¼	El Tronics	7	18	10⅛	9⅜	9⅞	— ⅜
7⅜	2⅛	Empress Inf	3	4	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
11⅞	7⅜	EpkoSh .64a	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅛	EquityNat		9	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅜	4⅜	ErnstA .10e	3	26	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
5⅜	1¼	Ero Ind		4	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
12⅜	5½	Esq Rad El	4	10	7½	7	7¼	— ⅜
4⅛	2⅜	Essex Chem	5	60	4	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
17¼	6½	Etz Lav .09e	6	9	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
8⅞	5¼	Euthenc .20t	45	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
17¼	7½	EvanAr .10b	10	9	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
35⅜	10⅞	Excelinv Co	10	63	11⅜	10	10	— ⅜
		F						
7⅜	3	Fab Ind	6	14	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8⅜	6	Fablen .40a	6	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
14⅞	6¾	FabrlCtr .04	7	1	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	
15½	8	FalrNbl .15r	4	20	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
3½	2	FairCh .10e	10	x5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	5¼	Falcon Sbd	30	155	17⅝	9⅞	11	+ 1⅛
18⅛	6	Fam Dol Str	14	9	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
19½	5⅜	Fanny Frm		1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
15¼	5½	Fash Fa .32t	8	22	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
4	1⅜	Fed Resrces		457	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	13⅛	FedMrt .40a	5	5	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
16¼	8⅞	Felmont Oil	16	44	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
9¼	3⅞	Fibrebrd wt		35	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
44⅜	25	FidelG 3.31e	6	17	29¼	28	28⅜	— 1⅛
19⅛	4¼	FidelcGr wt		2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4¼	1⅞	Fields Plast		20	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13¾	8½	Film Cp .06	5	28	10⅜	9½	9½	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	Filmways	8	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
23⅜	6⅜	FlltDyn .04e	9	9	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
31½	10	FinSanB .20	4	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
13⅝	9⅜	Fin Gen .36r	6	20	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
13¼	9⅜	FinGnlA .30		8	11	10⅜	11	
17	12⅞	Fst Conn 1a	9	1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
25	19½	Fst Dn 2.25e	9	14	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Fst Denv wt		10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Fst Hartfrd	7	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Fst Rlty Inv	5	1	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
25	10⅜	FstSL Sh .48	5	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	16¼	Fst Va 1.99e		4	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	10⅜	Fstmrk .27e	7	10	14	13⅜	13⅜	— 1
24	9⅛	FlschP 1.11t	9	16	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Fishman .20		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅜	2½	Flagglin .12e	8	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7	4⅞	Flagstaff	7	19	5	4⅞	5	
12½	7½	Flavrind .30	3	8	7⅞		8	
15¼	10⅞	Flight Safty	11	6	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	1⅛	Flock Ind		17	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4⅞	1⅞	Fla Capital	6	29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	7⅜	FlaRck .10a	5	3	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
17	10⅛	FlowerA .24	8	4	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
27¼	14⅛	Fluke M .85t	14	30	19½	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
25¾	8¼	FlyTiger wt		148	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— 1⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Foodram Sp		3	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
110¾	69⅞	Ford Can 3a	5	z100	93⅞	90¼	90¾	— ⅞
12	7½	Forest C .17	10	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
10	3	ForestL .09t		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
22⅞	9⅜	FoxStaP .28	10	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅜	Frank Rt .48	8	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	5¾	FrankNu .32	7	x17	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12½	8⅜	FrantzM .64	5	17	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
14⅞	7¼	Fresnillo .40	8	12	19	17⅞	17⅞	— 1⅛
25⅞	12	Frigitronic	31	106	16½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
19⅛	12⅜	Frischs .20a	7	6	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
8½	5	Frontier Air	5	50	5	5	5	
5⅞	2⅜	FrontAir wt		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		G						
13⅞	6⅝	Gabriel .43t	5	21	8⅜	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅜
7⅛	4⅛	Galaxy Cpl	5	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
16	8⅛	Garan .56e	6	11	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
14¾	6⅞	Garcia Corp	7	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
12⅛	6⅛	Garind .30e	7	2	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
12⅞	3¼	Gaynor Stat		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅞	Gearhert .24	11	32	12	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Gen Buildrs	27	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
37¼	10⅛	G Cinma .40	6	107	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
7	3	GenEduc Sv	5	8	3⅞	3½	3½	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	G Empl .08e	5	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7¼	2⅛	G Housewar	6	27	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
9¾	4⅝	Gen Interior		12	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Gen Recrat	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅞	5	Gen Resrch	6	11	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	GResrc .01e		15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅜	Genge Inc	6	28	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
4	1⅞	Genisco Tch	14	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
23	6½	Geon Ind	12	93	12¼	11	11	— 1⅜
8⅞	4¼	Gerber Sci	28	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅜	Giant F .50a	7	11	15½	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	Giant Y .40a	10	85	9 7-16	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	⅜	Gilbert Cos		3	⅜	⅜		
10½	8⅞	GIT Rl 1.20e	8	11	9½	9½	9⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Gladng .13t	6	36	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Glasrock Pr		6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
20¾	16	GlatfltrP .88	6	5	17½	17⅜	17½	
8½	5⅜	GlenGy .30r	4	10	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	8⅛	GlenDls .39t	12	12	8⅛	7⅜	8¼	
7⅛	5¼	Globelnd .40	5	7	6¼	6	6⅛	—
16⅜	6	GlobeSec Sy	5	14	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	7	Gtosser .22	6	2	9⅛	9¼	9¼	—
20⅞	10¼	Gloucstr En	6	5	14⅛	14	14	— ⅜
27	14⅛	Golden Cvcl	10	35	17	15⅜	16¼	— 1⅛
10⅛	2⅛	Gold W Mob	8	5	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
16	3⅜	GoodLS .15e	5	38	4⅜	4	4⅛	—
6⅛	4½	Goodrich wt		108	4⅛	3⅜	4	— ⅛
6½	3½	Gorin Strs	4	1	3½	3½	3½	
23⅛	16	Germ R .90	7	2	16⅞	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3	Gooldinc wt		147	7½	7½	7½	
10	8	Gould T .84e	10	4	8½	8½	8½	
45	27	Grainger .27	33	31	43¼	42	42	— 1⅛
12	4½	Grand Auto	7	7	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
16	5½	GrasVa .18e	14	76	13⅛	12⅞	12½	—
13⅜	6⅛	GrayMf .84t	7	9	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—
1⅛	⅜	GreatAm In	15	35	15-16	⅞	15-16	+ 1-16
4⅜	2⅛	GtBasin Pet	66	131	4	3⅞	4	
16⅞	6⅜	GtLkCh .11e	15	97	14½	13¼	13⅛	+
10¾	6⅜	GtScotS .39t	8	15	9⅛	9½	9⅛	+
25½	4½	Greenm .27t	5	45	6⅞	6½	6⅛	—
6⅝	3⅛	GrerHy .05h	6	2	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
18⅛	9⅜	GREIT 1.20	10	25	10¼	10	10	—
6⅛	3	GryhdC .20e	6	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
37⅞	17⅜	GRI Co .06	19	11	25⅜	25	25	— 1⅜
15⅝	12⅜	Griesd 1.15e		5	13	13	13	
11	5⅛	Grow C .32b	11	11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—
4⅝	2½	Gruen Ind	15	73	3	2¾	2¾	—
1⅛	⅛	GSC En .65e		5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	—
4⅞	2⅜	GTI Corp	14	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11⅛	3⅛	GuardMl wt		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	Gulfrd .05e	5	5	6	6	6	+
21⅛	15½	GfWMg 1.93e	9	x11	17	16⅝	16⅞	—
2⅛	1	GulfMRlt wt		29	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	—
15⅛	5⅛	GulfRep Fin	3	28	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	—
20⅛	15⅛	GHSM 2.35e	7	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
35	17⅝	Glfstrm LD	7	17	18	17⅝	17⅝	—
		H						
7	2⅜	Hallcft Hom		7	3	2⅜	2⅜	—
10⅛	7⅜	HallsMof .40	5	12	8⅜	8¼	8¼	—

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Nov. 12, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
16605	Abitibi	$10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
13575	Acklands	$13	10½	12⅝	— ⅜
13034	Acres Ltd	$10¾	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
2735	Agnico E	550	545	550	
2003	Agra Ind	$18¼	17⅞	18½	
1830	Alta Gas T	$11⅝	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
1100	Algo Cent	$15¼	15¼	16¼	
4500	Alliance B	$9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
2700	Alminex	725	700	720	+10
550	Argus C pr	$14⅝	14	14	— ½
1400	Atco Ind	$16	16⅝	16	— ½
2403	Banister C	$23½	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
2025	Bank N S	$38⅞	38½	38¾	— ½
1041	Baton B	$10⅞	10	10⅛	— ⅛
9580	Bell Canad	$41½	40¾	40⅞	+ ½
1700	Bellm	$16⅛	16⅜	16⅞	— ⅜
8600	Block Bros	340	325	325	—20
1002	Bovis Cor	225	216	225	
6910	BP Can	$14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
7200	Brawor Res	175	175	175	+ 5
5510	Bramalea	$6⅛	5⅞	6	— ¼
1400	Brameda	59	59	59	+ 2
11370	Brenda M	870	820	850	—80
3425	BC Forest	$20½	23	23	— ½
432	BC Phone	$54	53½	54	+ ½
25080	Brunswk	570	535	540	—20
2840	Budd Auto	$13¼	12	12⅝	— ⅞
250	Burns Fds	$16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ¼
1900	Cad Dev	$15¼	15	15	— ⅛
500	Cal Pow	$23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ½
7630	Camlio	895	865	871	—10
2100	Campau A	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
2600	C Pakrs C	$24¼	24	24	— ⅜
2750	Can Perm	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
6550	C Tung	335	305	320	—15
800	C Cablesy	$16⅛	16½	16½	
6310	C Imp Bank	$30⅜	30	30¼	— ½
5318	C Ind Gas	$10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
2670	CIL	$19	18⅝	19	— ⅛
6577	Cdn Tire A	$55½	53½	54⅛	— ⅜
2370	C Uilties	$10	10	10	
630	Candel Oil	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
1330	Cassiar	$12⅛	12	12	
7715	Celanese	$6½	6	6¼	— ¼
5460	Chemaloy	325	320	325	
3950	Chieftan D	$12⅝	12⅜	12¾	— ⅜
750	C Holiday I	$10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
7300	Con Bldg	280	275	280	
1600	C Rambler	310	300	305	—10
14330	Con Distrb	$20¼	19½	19¾	— ⅛
4047	Cons Gas	$16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
1000	Conwest	505	500	500	—05
4940	Craigmt	755	730	730	—20
1650	Crush Intl	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6447	Denison	$48½	48	48	— ½
300	Dicknsn	340	335	340	
10310	Dofasco	$30⅜	29¾	30	— ¼
1055	Dom Store	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
575	Dupont	$26½	26½	26½	
8900	Dylex L A	$9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
3845	Electro Itd	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
400	Emco	$6⅝	6	6	— ½
9680	Falcon C	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
625	Fraser	$25	24½	24⅞	— ½
1205	Fed Ind Ltd	$6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
11056	Falcon	$76¼	73¼	74⅞	—3¼
100	Ford USA	$47	47	47	—3⅜
2615	FMRANCANA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
750	Fruehauf	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
50	Gen Distrb	$11	10⅛	10⅞	
3825	Gnt Mascl	295	285	288	— 7
22030	Gibraltar	$18½	18¼	18½	— ⅜
25	Goodyer	$18⅜	17¾	18½	
500	Granduc	375	375	375	
1750	Gt Coilsds	900	880	880	—10
6940	GL Paper	$25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	— ⅜
2600	Gr Pwains	$31	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
50	Gt W Life	$66¼	66¼	66¼	—1⅛
2494	Greyhnd	$17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
1509	Guar Trst	$18⅝	18½	18¼	+ ⅜
1300	Hambro C	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1925	Hawker S	$5⅝	5½	5½	
2052	Hays Dna	$8⅜	8	8	— ½
8950	Housion O	350	335	340	— 5
4825	H Bay Co	$20¾	19½	19½	—1⅛
525	Huron Eri	$31	30¼	30¼	— ½
2625	IAC	$17⅝	17¼	17¼	
1000	Inglis	$16	15½	15½	— ⅛
1980	Inland Gas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4955	Intpr Pipe	$24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
2450	Int Mogul	965	945	950	—15
9400	Inv Grp A	$9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
625	Jannock	$6½	6⅜	6½	
19820	Kaiser Re	$5⅛	495	5⅛	+ ¼
3110	Kaps Tran	$6	5⅜	5⅞	— ⅛
200	Kelsey H	$13	12½	12½	—1⅛
8535	Kerr Add	$13⅛	13	13	
500	Koffler	$6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
2690	Labatt A	$25⅜	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
100	Lab Min	$46	46	46	
101	Laura Sec	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
650	Lob Co A	$5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	
10450	Lob Co B	$5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
2700	Loeb M	465	465	465	
407	Mclan H A	$12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
9495	MB Ltd	$37¼	35⅜	35½	—1⅛
825	M Lf Mills	$21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
900	Mattgmi	$34½	34	34⅝	— ⅜
300	McGraw H	450	450	450	
1350	Microsyst	$7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
3910	Moore	$56	54¼	55	—1½
2100	Murphy	$10⅛	9⅜	9¾	— ½
18174	Noranda A	$55⅞	54½	55⅛	— ⅜
2650	Orchan	500	480	480	—20
600	OSF Ind	$7	7	7	— ½
1620	Oshawa A	$8	7⅞	8	
3200	Pamour	560	550	555	+ 5
1946	PanCan P	$14⅞	14½	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	Patino N V	$24½	24⅛	24	[illegible]
800	Pembin A	415	415	415	[illegible]
200	Pembin B	415	415	[illegible]	[illegible]
225	Petrofina	$25¾	25½	[illegible]	[illegible]
3860	Pine Point	$38⅞	37⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
6201	Placer	$26½	25⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
14250	Rapid Dta	375	355	[illegible]	[illegible]
1600	Rayrock	105	105	[illegible]	[illegible]
137	Redpath I	$36⅛	24¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
3410	Reed Osir A	$11½	11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Reichhold	$16	17¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
825	Rothman	$16	15¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Scotts	$9	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
39425	Shell Can	$20⅝	19⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
21500	Sherritt	$17⅛	16⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
5425	Siebens	$16¼	15⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
9335	Simpsons	$8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1340	Simpson S	$12⅛	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
2950	Slater SH	$12	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
13850	Slat W Can	$10	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1100	Southam	$30⅛	30½	[illegible]	[illegible]
3200	St Brodcst	$10⅝	10⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
29583	Stelco	$32	31½	[illegible]	[illegible]
3005	Steep R	205	202	[illegible]	[illegible]
15275	Sundale O	960	880	[illegible]	[illegible]
7010	Tara	$11⅛	11½	[illegible]	[illegible]
5300	Teck Cor A	395	390	[illegible]	[illegible]
3133	Teck Cor B	365	360	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	Teledyne	430	430	[illegible]	[illegible]
1587	Texaco	$51⅞	51¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
1905	Thom Nes	$15	14⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
3727	Tor Dm Bk	$37¼	37	[illegible]	[illegible]
1650	Traders A	$18	17½	[illegible]	[illegible]
4250	Tr Can PL	$33⅝	32¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
2625	Trans Mt	$16	15⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000	U Keno	490	490	[illegible]	[illegible]
4900	U Siscoe	670	625	[illegible]	[illegible]
1125	Un Carbid	$18⅝	18⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1242	Un Gas	$10⅛	10¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
1700	Union Oil	$17	16½	[illegible]	[illegible]
5700	Upp Can	345	325	345	[illegible]
12600	Van Der	$9	8½	[illegible]	[illegible]
2600	Voyager	670	630	640	[illegible]
750	Weldwod	$15½	15⅛	15	[illegible]
325	Wstburne	$11½	11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	W Cdn Seed	$5½	5¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
12700	West Mine	335	325	330	[illegible]
400	W Realty	$6½	6½	6	[illegible]
930	Westnhse	$20	19⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
330	Weston	$20⅝	20⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	White Pas	$10¼	10¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
3750	Woodwd A	$22⅜	22⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1400	Yk Bear	550	530	530	[illegible]
500	Yukon C	190	190	190	[illegible]

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
8250	Algoma	$21½	20⅜	21	— ½
132	Asbestos	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
6221	Bank Mont	$20¼	19⅝	19¾	— ⅜
415	Bombard	295	290	295	
303	Brinco	$5⅛	5¼	5¼	
378	Can Cement	$13½	13¼	13¼	—1
10600	Cdn Indost	$19	18¾	19	— ⅛
100	Canron	$20¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
200	Com BusM	$7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
4200	Con Bath	$29⅜	28½	28⅝	—1
700	Crn Zell A	$26	25½	25½	— ½
200	Com Bridge	$39	38½	38½	
400	Dom Glass	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2200	Dom Text	$10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
750	Fncl Col	$6	5⅞	6	
200	Gaz Metro	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
600	Imasco	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
100	Ivaco	$11	11	11	— ⅛
300	Laur Fin	$11	11	11	— ⅛
900	Molson A	$24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
820	Mont Trust	$19⅛	19½	19½	—1
500	Phoenix C	320	320	320	
3650	Power Cp	$13½	12⅞	13	— ⅜
3915	Price Co	$17⅝	16⅛	16½	—1⅛
200	Rolland A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3465	Royal Bank	$37¾	37½	37¾	+ ¼
400	Royal Trust	$27⅜	27¼	27¼	
5450	Steinbrs A	$24½	24	24	— ½
100	Trizec	$25	25	25	— ⅛
300	Unicon Sec	375	375	375	
1800	Zellers	$15	15	15	

Eurodollars

Nov. 12, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change
7 Day Fix....	10 9/16	10 11/16	+1
One Month....	9 15/16	10 1/16	+
3 Months....	9 9/16	9 11/16	+
6 Months....	9 1/4	9 3/8	+ 1
One Year....	8 3/4	8 7/8	...

European Gold Market

Nov. 12, 1973

	Open	Close	N..
London Fix	97.25	97.00	—
Zurich	98.00	97.00	—
Paris (12.5 kilo) ..	100.34	100.37	—

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Nov. 12, 1973

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Monday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.01	5.11
Advisrs	4.37	4.78
Aetna F	8.43	9.18
Aetna Shr	13.43	14.68
AllAm Fd	.59	.64
Allstate	10.85	10.83
Alpha	12.51	10.67
Amcap	5.04	5.51
Am Birth	9.76	10.73
Am Diver	9.07	9.91
Am Eqity	4.81	5.27
Amer Express:		
Capit	7.31	7.99
Incme	8.25	9.02
Invest	7.89	8.62
Specl	7.78	8.50
Stock	7.44	8.13
Am Grth	5.66	6.19
Am Insln	6.98	7.55
Am Invs	6.24	N.L.
Am Mutl	8.17	8.93
AmN Gth	2.22	2.43
Anchor Group:		
Capit	4.48	4.91
Grwth	7.83	8.58
Incme	7.27	7.73
Fd Inv	7.54	8.26
Vent	8.79	9.61
Wash N	11.86	13.00
Astron	3.94	4.31
Audax Fd	7.86	8.59
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.70	5.14
Fnd B	7.00	7.61
Stock	5.94	6.49
Sclen	4.36	4.74
BLC Grth	11.43	12.46
Babson	11.45	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	6.91	7.55
Bayrk Gr	6.28	6.86
Beacn Hil	8.49	N.L.
Beacn In	10.59	N.L.
Berk Gth	3.95	4.32
Bondstk	4.67	5.10
Bost Fdn	9.59	10.48
Brwn Fd	3.25	3.58
Burnh Fd	unavail	
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	12.58	13.78
Candn	22.08	24.14
Divid	3.44	3.77
NatW S	9.52	10.54
NY Vnl	11.24	12.31
CG Fund	10.15	13.98
Cap Trin	11.36	12.66
Centry Sh	13.86	15.09
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.44	11.41
Bond	9.18	10.03
Com St	1.33	1.45
Eq Grt	7.95	8.62
Eq Pro	3.10	3.39
Fd Am	7.89	8.62
Grwth	5.23	5.72
Incom	6.88	7.52
Specl	1.93	2.08
Vent	9.44	10.32
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	8.36	9.14
Frt Cap	5.42	5.92
Shrhld	7.40	8.09
Specl	6.53	7.14
Chemicl	10.63	11.62
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.74	10.61
Equty	3.28	3.58
Fund	10.47	11.44
Grwth	6.06	6.62
Incom	9.75	10.66
Vent	3.09	3.38
Colu Grth	12.48	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.10	1.19
Cwlth C	1.43	1.54
Comp Gr	6.53	7.14
Comp Bd	8.33	9.05
Comp Fd	7.25	7.88
Concord	9.90	N.L.
Cons Inv	11.42	11.50
Constel G	5.53	6.04
Cont Mut	7.87	N.L.
Ctry Cap	12.59	13.60
Crn WDiv	5.51	6.02
Crn WDal	6.34	6.93
Dallas Fd	3.42	
Davge Fd	7.82	N.L.
deVegh	60.95	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.74	10.64
Delaw	9.37	10.24
Delta	4.98	5.44
Dir Cap	4.69	5.24
Dodg Cox	15.87	N.L.
Drexel	unavail	
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.91	11.96
Equit	3.97	4.35
Levge	15.25	16.71
Spl Inc	7.62	8.35
Third C	10.62	11.64
E&E Fd	3.28	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.77	8.52
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.67	10.57
Grwth	13.45	14.70
Incom	6.15	6.72
Specl	7.80	8.52
Stock	12.73	13.91
EDIE Spl	11.42	N.L.
Egret Gt	12.38	13.46
Elfun Tr	16.10	
Emer Sc	3.65	4.00
Energy	12.13	N.L.
Fairfld	8.90	9.73
Farm Bu	9.26	N.L.
Fed Reg	8.67	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.95	9.78
Capit	11.38	12.44
Contfd	9.86	
Conv	7.32	
Dstny	6.88	
Essex	9.47	
Evrst	11.66	12.74
Fidel	15.50	16.94
Puritn	9.51	10.39
Salem	4.05	4.43
Trend	23.54	25.73
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.32	N.L.
Indust	4.24	N.L.
Incom	5.90	N.L.
Vent	4.07	N.L.
FstFd Va	11.48	12.55
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.16	5.64
Grwth	7.50	8.22
Incom	8.29	9.06
Stock	7.69	8.43
Fst Mult	8.28	N.L.
Flem Brg	9.97	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Clmb F	8.61	N.L.
100 Fd	10.71	N.L.
101 Fd	8.40	N.L.
Twen F	6.25	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.51	4.93
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.31	5.80
Incom	11.28	12.33
Mutal	8.89	9.72
Specl	11.09	12.12
Foursq	9.02	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	7.87	8.62
Grwth	7.45	8.16
Utils	4.66	5.11
Incom	1.86	2.05
US Gov	9.77	10.71
Capit	4.90	5.37
Equit	4.23	4.64
Frkln Lfe	11.36	12.42
FdF Dep	9.14	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.94	9.77
Impac	8.04	8.79
Ind Trd	10.96	11.98
Pilot	7.93	8.67
Gatewy	6.58	7.11
GE S & S	34.51	
Gne Sec	6.51	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Aper	[illegible]	5.79
Balan	7.48	8.18
Com St	10.85	11.86
GrthFd A	4.36	4.77
Grth Ind	20.69	N.L.
Guard M	23.00	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.12	4.50
Grwth	6.56	7.17
Incom	6.43	7.05
H&C Fd	10.23	N.L.
H&C Lev	8.98	N.L.
Hedb Gor	8.03	8.83
Hedge	6.23	
Her Inc	1.71	1.87
Hor Man	18.30	19.78
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.24	4.63
Incom	4.00	4.37
Trus sh	12.98	14.19
Trus un	3.50	
Imp Cap	9.56	10.46
Imp Gth	7.46	8.15
IncF Am	12.80	13.99
Industry	3.59	3.92
INTGN	8.82	9.54
Inver Gth	8.75	N.L.
ICA	13.19	14.42
Inv Guid	7.49	N.L.
Inv Indic	2.80	
Inves Bos	10.89	11.90
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.48	8.20
Capit G	2.83	3.10
Capit S	5.60	6.14
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	6.92	
IDS ndl	6.10	6.63
Mutl	9.53	10.35
Prog	4.21	4.58
Stock	19.58	21.28
Select	9.39	10.10
Var Py	8.61	9.36
Inv Resh	5.08	5.55
Istel	22.43	23.12
Ivy	7.53	N.L.
JP GrthF	9.27	10.08
Janus F	17.21	N.L.
J Hanck	7.80	8.48
J Hanc Si	8.17	8.88
Johnstn	24.46	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.74	5.20
Cus B1	18.94	19.81
Cus B2	19.63	21.52
Cus B4	8.44	9.25
Cus K1	7.13	7.81
Cus K2	5.94	6.51
Cus S1	21.81	23.91
Cus S2	10.96	12.00
Cus S3	7.85	8.60
Cus S4	4.29	4.76
Polar	3.75	4.09
Knickb	6.10	6.69
Knick Gt	7.56	8.28
Land Gth	7.02	7.68
Lenox Fd	5.44	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	15.79	17.28
Lex Gr	6.24	6.82
Lex Rh	13.55	14.81
Librty Fd	5.05	5.52
Life Ins	8.30	8.96
Linc Ntl	7.20	7.87
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	13.43	N.L.
Mut	11.76	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	6.69	7.23
A Bus	2.96	3.21
Bnd Db	10.04	10.97
Luth Bro	10.50	11.48
Luth Inc	9.36	10.23
Manhtn	3.83	4.19
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.41	9.22
Indep	8.41	9.22
Mass	11.51	12.60
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.51	12.58
MIG	13.05	14.26
MID	13.78	14.40
MFD	13.24	14.47
MCD	14.76	16.13
Mates	2.31	N.L.
Mathers	10.68	N.L.
Mid AM	5.32	5.81
MONY F	10.91	11.92
MSB Fd	14.35	N.L.
Mut Ben	9.58	10.50
MIF Fd	7.61	8.23
MIF Gth	4.33	4.68
M Omaht	8.86	9.63
Mut Shrs	15.89	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.93	N.L.
NEA Mut	9.34	9.53
Natl Ind	10.20	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	8.53	9.32
Bond	4.79	5.23
Divid	3.54	3.87
Grwth	6.52	7.13
Pf Stk	6.26	6.84
Incom	4.69	5.13
Stock	6.71	7.33
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	17.04	18.52
Groth	10.83	11.77
Side	16.45	17.88
Neuw Cet	5.26	N.L.
Neuw Fd	9.06	N.L.
New Per	14.29	15.73
Nw Wld	11.99	13.10
Nwtoen	13.96	15.25
Nich Strg	15.56	N.L.
Norast	13.24	N.L.
Omega	8.12	8.24
One WmS	14.39	N.L.
ONeill Fd	10.85	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.17	7.84
AIM	10.26	11.21
Time	7.03	7.68
OTC Sec	10.50	11.47
Param M	6.91	7.55
Paul Rvr	7.10	7.76
Pegas Fd	unavail	
Penn Sq	7.07	N.L.
Penn Mu	2.55	
Phila	7.03	7.70
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilgm	7.90	8.63
Mag C	3.58	3.92
Incom	8.88	9.70
Pine St	10.27	N.L.
Pine Tree	2.82	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	7.61	8.32
Fund	12.04	13.16
II	10.41	11.38
Plan Inv	9.55	10.44
Plgrth	12.40	13.55
Price Funds:		
Grwth	13.21	N.L.
N Era	12.07	N.L.
N Horiz	9.62	N.L.
Pro Fund	8.06	N.L.
Provid	4.11	4.49
Prov Gth	8.38	9.16
Pru SIP	10.33	11.29
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.79	11.79
Equit	8.60	9.40
Georg	14.97	16.36
Grwth	11.07	12.10
Incom	8.02	8.77
Invest	9.39	10.26
Vista	10.11	11.05
Voyag	10.39	11.29
Revere	6.34	6.93
Rinfret	12.78	
Safec Eqt	8.32	9.09
Sagittars	2.32	N.L.
Schustr	8.07	8.82
Schust Sp	7.66	8.37
Scudder Funds:		
Inf Inv	15.81	N.L.
Specl	28.37	N.L.
Balan	15.90	N.L.
Com St	10.51	N.L.
Seaboard Funds:		
Ad Grt	4.26	4.67
Ad Inc	3.54	3.88
Ad Ins	7.93	8.69
Comp C	4.61	5.05
Inc Bos	5.98	6.50
Lever	4.69	5.14
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.52	3.86
Invest	6.61	7.24
Ultra	7.14	7.82
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	7.99	N.L.
Sel Opp	9.85	N.L.
Sel Spl	13.12	N.L.
Sent Gth	10.87	11.82
Sentry F	13.34	14.50
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.63	3.97
Entrp	5.90	6.45
Flet Fd	4.15	4.54
Harbr	7.71	8.43
Legal	6.62	7.23
Pace	8.26	9.03
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	19.02	20.79
Incom	17.30	18.91
Invest	9.68	10.51
Sherm D	10.86	N.L.
Side Fd	7.01	7.69
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	7.44	8.13
Invest	10.37	11.33
Trust	7.67	8.38
Vent	8.28	9.05
SB Eqty	10.55	N.L.
SB I&Gr	11.00	N.L.
SoGen Int	12.60	13.19
Sm Invs	7.33	7.92
Swin Gt	6.13	6.63
Sover Inv	11.45	12.54
Spectra F	4.69	5.14
WIQ TWD	6.51	N
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.89	5.34
Div Fd	5.25	5.74
Prog F	5.13	5.61
StFrm Gr	4.92	N.L.
S Frm In	8.99	N.L.
State St	45.24	46.62
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.13	N.L.
Asso F	1.16	N.L.
Invest	1.34	N.L.
Ocean	7.23	N.L.
a14. 7. ssu v		
a14 Investg ee		
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	21.16	N.L.
Cap O	10.61	N.L.
Stock	16.84	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.35	6.96
Incom	8.42	9.23
Sumit	9.28	10.17
Tech	6.47	7.09
Survey F	10.17	11.11
Sync Gth	6.61	7.22
TMR App	8.39	9.17
Temp Gt	8.10	8.87
Towr Cap	unavail	
Trns Cap	8.37	9.10
Trav Eq	10.79	11.82
Tudr Hed	11.41	N.L.
TwnC Gt	3.06	3.35
TwnC Inc	4.12	4.52
USAA Gl	10.11	N.L.
US GovSe	10.04	10.19
Unif Mut	8.58	9.38
Unifund	7.22	8.89
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	13.49	14.74
Nat Inv	8.31	9.08
U Cap	9.06	9.90
Whteh	12.86	14.05
United Funds:		
Accm	7.46	7.85
Bond	7.75	8.47
Con Gr	10.00	10.96
Con Inc	9.64	10.56
Incom	13.16	14.42
Scien	6.93	7.59
Vang	6.47	7.09
Value Line Fd:		
Val Ll	5.64	6.18
Incom	4.43	4.85
Lev Grt	6.69	7.00
Spl Sit	3.15	3.45
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	7.09	7.75
Comm	7.38	8.07
Specl	7.57	8.27
Vandrbl	unavail	
Vanad	1.38	1.45
Vanfg TN	6.05	
Var In P	3.71	4.03
Viking	5.46	N.L.
Wall St G	7.53	8.23
Wash M	11.23	12.27
Welng Eq	11.26	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	22.62	24.72
Ivest	9.35	10.22
Morg	12.04	13.16
Techv	7.83	
Trust	11.67	12.75
Wellsl	11.78	12.87
Wellin	10.60	11.58
West B	10.08	11.02
Windr	7.23	7.90
West Ind	3.08	3.32
Westf Grt	8.28	9.00
Wisc Fd	5.70	6.23
Ziegler	10.48	11.45

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 12, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	310	Matsu El. Wks.	530
Canon Camera	265	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	172
Dai Nip. Print.	348	Mitsubi Corp.	423
Fuji Bank	547	Mitsui Co.	418
Fuji Photo	378	Mitsukoshi	561
Hitachi	176	Nippon Elec.	—
Honda Motor	—	Sharp	256
C. Itoh	630	Shiseido	1,030
Japan Air L.	2,230	Sony Corp.	4,290
Kansai El. P.	835	Sumitomo Bk.	556
Kao Soap	351	Taisho Marine	464
Kirin Brewery	292	Takeda Chem.	243
Komatsu	275	Teijin	230
Kubota I. Wks.	390	Tokyo Marine	503
Matsu E. Ind.	595	Toray	—
		Toyota Motor	530

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Nov. 12, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly

Fund	Value
(w) Alexander Fund	$8.60
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$9.14
(w) Amitalia Fund	$8.67
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globvalor	SF69.00
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.68
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Iss.pr.	SF101.81
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$89.78
(w) Aries Fund	$32.68
(w) Asca Corporation	DM11.99
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$9.50
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$6.50
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.(U.S.	$3.90
— (w) Fd.Austral.Sterling	Aus.$2.79
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.30
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.85
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF955.30
— (d) Conbar	SF824.00
— (d) Grobar	SF770.80
— (d) Stockbar	SF1,084.30
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtP Growth Fund	$5.32
— (w) BtP Japan Fund	$11.26
— (w) BtP Trust S.A.	$10.99
— (w) BtP Income Fund	$9.72
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l	$45.71
(w) Browninvest	$12.76
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$19.42
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.99
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$6.04
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.78
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.71
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF981
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$115.60
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fed	$880.84
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$9.12
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$11.85
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$9.07
(r) Convert. Sec.N.V.	$802.57
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) O.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF93.50
— (d) O.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF94.75
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF161.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF96.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF266.75
(i) Grosby Fund S.A.	$6.30
(w) D.G.C.	$57.14
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.29
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.00
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 9,433
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.43
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$12.25
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$10.03
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,622
(d) Eurunion	$40.34
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.71
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$11.91
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$21.28
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$25.07
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$11.11
(d) Fidncem	BF1,132
(d) Finance Union	$10.01
(w) First Fund	$13.38
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$4.13
— (w) Int'l Min. Petr. Fd.	$9.64
— (d) Dollar Fund	$2.32
— (d) Fund of N.Y.	$1.48
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$33.36
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$86.21
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$71.81
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$22.34
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF2,551
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF108.07
(d) Fonditalia	$12.35
(d) Fund of Nations	$9.27
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$8.07
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$23.08
— (w) G T Dollar Fund	Berm.$6.25
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l	$2.46
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NY	$5.270
(w) Hedged Investors	$11.988
(i) H.O.I.T./Hobet	$30.10
(d) ICOFUND	$12.12
(w) INGROW	$21.49
(d) Interfix	SF303.75
(d) Interfund S.A.	$12.22
(d) Interitalia	Lire 9,223
(w) Intermarket Fund	$108.60
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.66
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.45
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$5.26
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$49.15
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd.S.A.	$11.46
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$11.09
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.23
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$51.60
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$14.07
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$76.57
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$43.36
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$21.86
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,686
(w) Keyfund	$7.88
(w) Kleinwort Benson IntF.	$11.81
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$19.38
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$22.48
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
++(w) L&B-T Multi-wayFd	LF503.80
++(w) L&B-T Income Fund	LF506.00
(w) Luxfund	$23.37
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$17.20
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.10
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$7.32
(w) N.A.M.F.	$92.04
(w) Nippon Fund	$32.98
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.78
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$13.40
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc	$2.14
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.34
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,065
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,388
(d) Rentinvest	LF880
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$7.61
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$12.44
— (d) Global Fund	$6.14
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF69.40
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$4.90
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.88
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$6.39
— (d) Share Realty	$14.08
— (w) Shareholders Excel.	$6.90
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$8.00
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.77
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$9.94
— (d) Crossbow Fund	$6.20
— (d) I.T.F.	$9.21
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM85.90
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,465.00
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,218.00
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$12.72
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$195.75
(w) Star Fund	$7.34
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$7.42
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF429.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF101.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF113.82
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.74
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)	$27.55
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV	$37.75
(w) Tokyo Valor	$14.56
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.19
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fund	$1.46
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.71
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF34.00
— (d) Bond Invest	SF92.25
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF103.00
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF163.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF113.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF88.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF90.00
— (d) Romatac-Invest	SF474.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF249.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF173.00
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM19.10
— (d) Europafonds	DM28.75
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.90
— (d) Unirenta	DM42.25
— (d) Unispecial I	DM59.70
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.21
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$16.43
(w) Universal Sav. Equity	Can.$8.28
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.24
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,438.84
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,889.18
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$530.88
(w) Worldwide Special	$39.07
(w) Worldwide Securities	$3,770.53

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — asked.

THE LONG-TERM CREDIT BANK OF JAPAN, LTD.

London Office: 3 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9AH, England
Head Office: Otemachi, Tokyo, Japan
Other Offices: New York, Sydney

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$200,000,000

General Motors Acceptance Corporation

7.85% Debentures Due November 1, 1998

Interest payable May 1 and November 1

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated

DILLON, READ & CO. INC. — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — KUHN, LOEB & CO.
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH Incorporated — SALOMON BROTHERS
BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. Incorporated — DREXEL BURNHAM & CO. Incorporated — duPONT WALSTON Incorporated
GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO. — HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC.
HORNBLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES Incorporated — E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. Incorporated — LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated
LOEB, RHOADES & CO. — PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS Incorporated
REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC. — SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated
STONE & WEBSTER SECURITIES CORPORATION — WERTHEIM & CO., INC.
WHITE, WELD & CO. Incorporated — DEAN WITTER & CO. Incorporated
BEAR, STEARNS & CO. — A. G. BECKER & CO. Incorporated — CLARK, DODGE & CO. Incorporated — W. H. MORTON & CO. Incorporated
SHIELDS SECURITIES CORPORATION — WOOD, STRUTHERS & WINTHROP INC.

November 13, 1973.

IN SWITZERLAND
TAX-FREE TRUST INVESTMENTS
in German marks and Swiss francs up to 10% dividend p.a.
ORAG-Bank AG, CH 6301 Zug, tel.: 21.51.13/21.03.66.
Tel.: 72196/72100.

هكذا من الاصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		(Continued from preceding page.)						
	⅝	HamilC .30a	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
	3⅝	Hamp I .23t	3	30	5⅜	5	5	-⅛
	2½	Hampton .32	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
	4	Hanvr Plan	34	430	13⅞	10⅞	13⅝	+½
	4⅝	Harland .15	27	2	26⅛	25	25	-⅝
	7⅝	HartAlf .30p	10	19	15⅛	15	15	-⅜
	1⅛	Hartfld Zdy	3	20	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
	2⅝	HartzMt Co	35	48	29⅞	29½	29¾	-⅜
	1⅛	Harvey Grp	37	3	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
	5	Hasbro Ind	7	6	6	5⅞	6	
		Hasting .30a	6	9	6⅞	6	6	-⅞
	2¼	Health Chm	6	10	5	4⅞	5	-⅛D
	3¼	Heinick Inst	9	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	9¼	Heitm 1.40a	7	73	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	-¼
	4⅝	Her Mai .48	5	14	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	-⅛
		HIG Inc	16	15	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	-¼
	4⅝	HiShear Cp	25	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
	3	Hilhvn .23t	7	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	
		Holling 1.60	32	6	50⅛	48⅞	48½	-1½
		Holly Corp	16	12	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
	3⅜	HomeOA .50	30	2	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	-⅜
	2⅝	HornelG .81	12	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	-⅛
	4¼	Hoskins .75a	4	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	-¼
	7⅛	HospM 2.18e	7	7	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
		HospMtg wt		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
		Hosp Mtr In	6	39	10	9⅞	9½	-1⅛
	7⅛	Hotel I 2.14e	7	7	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	-⅛
		HousRe .02r	4	9	5	4⅞	5	
		House VI .32	9	2	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	-⅜
		Houst Oil .48	93	792	64⅛	62⅜	62⅞	+4
		HubelIA 1.20	15	2	44⅞	44⅞	44½	-½
	3⅞	HubelIB 1.20	16	2	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
		HudBOG .76	25	2	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	-⅜
	2⅝	Hudson Gen	34	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+¼
	3½	Huffmn .40a	9	38	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	
	2⅞	HuntHlt .42t	4	9	3	3	3	-⅛
		HuskyOil .15	14	46	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	-⅜
		HuskyOil .15	14	48	27⅞	27	27⅛	-⅛
		HskyO fn 15		77	27	27⅛	27½	
	3⅜	Hycel Inc		31	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
	4½	HygFd 1.22t	6	3	22⅛	22⅝	22⅝	
		I						
		ICH Corp	9	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+¼
	1⅝	ICM R 1.65e	11	2	20¼	20	20½	-½
		IMC Magnet	4	5	5	5	5	
		Imoco Gate	9	3	3⅝	3	3	-¼
		ImpGrp .11e		1	2	2	2	-1-16
		Imper Ind	3	16	5⅝	5½	5½	-⅛
		Imp Oil .80	29	113	45	44⅞	44⅞	-⅛
		InaccoCp .12	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
		IndianHd wt		29	6	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
		Inflight Sc	28	29	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
		Instron .05a	9	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
		Instrum Sys	8	50	2	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
		IntegRe .19t	4	27	3	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
		Intrmedco	62	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		Intl Banknot		24	⅝	9-16	⅝	+1-16
		Int Foodsvc	5	31	6½	5⅞	6	-½
		InFuneral S	5	60	2⅝	2½	2½	-⅛
		IntGenln .70	5	6	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
		Int Prot .18	4	15	9	8½	8⅝	-⅜
		IntSeaw .10r	4	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
		Int Stretch		10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		InfSyst .12t	28	z5500	3¾	3½	3⅞	-1½
		Interphoto		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Interpool	12	2	15⅞	15½	15¼	-¼
		Intersystm	12	22	13	13	13	-¼
		Interway Cp	6	55	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	-⅛
		Investm Fla	13	17	2⅝	2½	2½	-⅛
		InDivA 1.80	6	5	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	-⅛
		InvDivB .45	6	29	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	-⅛
		InvFdA .15e		10	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
		InvRlt 1.41e	12	x9	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅛
		Iroquois Bd	11	30	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	-½
		Irvin Indust	6	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		ISC Ind .30	8	12	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+¼
		Itel Corp	5	36	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
		ITI Corp		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
		J-K						
		Jacobs Eng	9	16	10⅛	9⅞	10	-½
		Jamswy .16t	4	22	5⅝	5½	5⅝	-⅛
		Jeannet .48t	8	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
		Jervis 1.30f	5	91	16⅛	14⅛	16	-¼
		Jetronic Ind	8	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
		JohnPd .16	32	24	30½	30	30⅛	+⅝
		Jupiter Ind	7	8	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
		K Tel Intl	5	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
		Kaisrln .05r	4	258	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	-⅜
		Kaivex Inc	6	48	2⅛	2	2	
		KaneMill wt		28	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
		KanebSvc 1	11	35	36	34⅞	34⅞	-⅜
		KoGE pf4.50		z10	59⅝	58⅞	58⅞	-⅛
		KaufBrd wt		33	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	-½
		Kavanau	9	2	2	2	2	
		KayCorp .20	11	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
		KenwinS .32	4	2	5⅝	5¼	5¼	-⅛
		Ketchm .16t		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
		Kewanea .48	12	87	22⅞	21¾	21⅞	-⅝
		Key Co .20	6	9	3	2⅞	3	-7-16
		Keystin .22a	8	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		Kilemb .15a	4	11	2½	2 5-16	2⅜	-⅛
		Killearn Pr		24	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
		Kin Ark Crp		24	1	1	1	
		KingRd .09e	10	1	16½	16⅛	16½	-¼
		Kingsto .13e	3	2	6¼	6	6	-⅜
		Kirbyind .44	7	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
		Kit Mfg	25	11	3⅝	3¼	3¼	-¼
		KleerVu Ind		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
		Kleinerts		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
		Klikiok .50	6	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	-⅛
		Knicker Toy	5	10	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
		Kolmorg .40	13	19	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	-⅜
		L						
		LaBarge		41	2⅝	2	2	
		Lafay Radio	4	86	10⅛	9⅞	10	-⅜
		Lake Shore	34	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	-⅛
		LaMaur .36	6	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		Lane W .24t	5	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	-¼
		LaPointe .20	6	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
		Lndmrk Ld	5	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	
		Laneco Inc	25	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
		LarwR 1.27e	9	x56	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+½
		LarwinR wt		115	⅝	9-16	9-16	-⅛
		LCA Cp .11e	6	30	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	-⅛
		LCA Cp wt		20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
		LeGran .36	10	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
		Lea Roni .34	11	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+¼
		Leader Intl		21	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
		Leadr Hous	5	42	4⅞	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
		Leasc Cp wt		92	2¼	2	2⅛	
		Leath Co .50	5	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
		Lee Entr .30	10	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	-⅛
		Lee Natl	7	28	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
		Lee Pharm	34	13	20	19⅞	19⅞	-⅛
		Lehigh Pres	3	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
		Leigh Pr .48	3	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
		Leisure Tec	3	31	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
		LesFay .30b	5	22	8	7⅞	8	
		LewisBF .28	5	21	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	-⅛
		LillAnn .20e	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
		LilyLyon A	3	19	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
		Lincoln Am	10	23	2½	2½	2½	
		Lloyds Elec	4	53	11	10⅞	10⅞	-⅜
		Lodge S .05e	17	22	2	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
		Lohmn .32r	7	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	-⅛
		LoewThe wt		178	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
		LaGenSv .62	5	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	-⅛
		LouisCe 1.08	5	3	21	20⅞	21	+⅛
		LSB Ind .23t	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
		LTVCorp wt		83	3⅞	3⅝	3½	-⅛
		Luby Corp		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		Lundy Elec	16	10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
		Lynch Corp		2	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
		M						
		Macro Chat	17	49	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
		Mallry Ran		6	1	15-16	1	+⅛
	2½	MamMrt .22		15	2⅞	2½	2½	
	3⅛	Mangel Strs		1	3	3	3	-⅛
	5	Mansf T .50	7	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
	3½	Marinduq B	11	78	4⅝	4½	4½	-⅛
	4⅞	Mark Contrl	156	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
	2⅝	Marlene Ind	6	8	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
	4½	Marshall Fd	6	2	6	6	6	
	4⅛	Marshal Ind	5	16	7	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
	5½	Masland .40	7	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+¼
	7	Masnelin .30	7	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	-⅛
	2⅞	Masters Inc	9	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
	8⅛	MaterR .10e	13	6	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	-⅜
	3½	MaulBro .10		9	4	4	4	
	4⅛	McCull Oil		291	7	6⅞	6⅞	-¼
	11¼	McDonh .40	5	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	-⅛
	8½	McIntsh .32	4	17	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	-⅜
	2½	McKeon Cn	8	9	2⅝	2½	2½	-⅛
	1½	MDC Corp		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	8⅞	Medalst .32	5	8	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛
	2	Medaln Lais	10	223	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
	3⅝	Medco Jwly	4	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	4⅞	Mederco .12	12	145	10	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
	31	MediaGn .54	11	6	30⅞	30	30	-1
	1½	Mego Intl .1b		4	3	3	3	
	10½	MEM Co .64	5	11	12⅝	12½	12⅝	-⅛
	1⅞	Meridian In	23	22	2	1⅞	1⅞	
	3½	Metrocare	4	12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	-⅛
	3	Mich Genl	4	33	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	8¼	MidldCo .30	4	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
	5	Midld Glass	4	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
	6	Midw Ru .32	7	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
	7½	MidFlnl .30b	17	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
	13¾	Milgo Elect	10	140	21	20⅞	20⅞	-⅜
	7	Miller H	3	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
	7⅛	MillOnx .38t	5	11	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
	18⅝	Mil Roy .20e	14	3	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	-⅛
	11	MoBeef Pkr	4	30	13	12⅞	12⅞	-⅛
	2⅛	MoKanTx ct		7	4	4	4	
	16½	Mitchell En	19	16	26½	25⅛	25⅛	-1
	2⅝	Mite Corp	6	4	4	4	4	-⅛
	1⅝	MoAmCo Cp	4	10	2¼	2	2¼	+⅛
	5⅛	Modern Md	6	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	-⅛
		Miybden wt		90	12⅞	11⅞	12	-⅛
	4⅛	Moog Inc	10	12	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
	9⅞	MtgGr 1.33e	10	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
	3⅛	Morton S .32	8	10	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
	1⅝	Moulding		9	2⅛	2	2	-⅛
	3⅝	Mov Star .40	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	1⅛	Movielab		16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
	8⅝	MPB Cp .40	6	24	10⅛	10	10⅛	-⅛
	1⅛	MPS Intl Cp		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
	9⅛	Mott A .09h	14	42	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	
	5⅞	MWA .40r	8	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
		N						
	2⅝	Napco Ind	7	30	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
	3⅛	NardaM .14t	5	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
	2⅞	Nat Alfalfa	20	3	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
		Nat Beltgs H		35	⅝	19-16	⅝	
	6	N Distr .10e	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
	11½	Nat Gen wt		55	15⅛	12⅞	14½	+1⅜
	3¼	Nat Gn Wt n		13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	2⅛	NatHlth Ent	11	18	2⅛	2	2	-⅛
	½	Natlnd wt		14	¾	⅝	¾	
	3⅝	NKinney Cp	3	289	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+⅛
22½	7⅝	NMedEn .10	6	46	12½	11½	11⅞	
24⅝	9	Nat Paragn	11	26	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	-⅝
8⅛	4½	Nat Silv .20e	4	5	5	4⅞	5	
4	1⅞	Nat System		8	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
10	6⅞	NatInvR .20	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
4½	2⅞	Nelly Don	15	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
10½	3½	NelsonL .50t	17	10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	-⅜
5⅛	2⅝	Neonex .05	6	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Nestle LeM	12	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
12⅝	9⅝	Newcor .60	13	2	11⅞	11	11⅞	-⅛
65	25⅛	NE Nuc .07e	31	67	57⅛	54⅝	56⅛	-1⅛
1½	⅞	Newidria M	16	8	1	15-16	1	
24¼	13⅝	NMex Ariz	54	2	19⅞	19½	19½	+⅛
4	1¼	Newpark Rs	9	30	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	
16½	7¼	N Proc .35e	12	57	10⅛	10	10⅛	-⅛
16	10½	NYTimes .60	8	19	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Nichols SE	4	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
23½	16⅞	NJBPl 2.35e	7	32	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	-⅜
12⅛	4⅞	Noel Indust	4	6	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	-¼
6⅞	2⅞	Nortek Inc	9	9	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
5½	1	NorAm Dev		5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
5¼	1⅝	NoAmMt wt		44	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	-½
21¼	7⅛	NorAm Roy	46	335	21⅞	19⅞	20½	+⅝
8⅝	5¼	NorCdn Oils	20	44	7⅛	7	7	-3-16
29⅝	15½	NNGMob wt		43	17⅞	17¼	17½	-⅛
7¼	4⅛	Novo Corp	4	1	4½	4½	4½	
9⅞	4	Nuclear Dat		40	6	6	6	-⅛
24⅝	13½	NumacO Ga	32	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞	-⅛
		O						
42¼	17	Offshore Co	13	14	32¼	30⅞	30½	-1⅝
20	9½	Oh Sealy .24	10	26	12⅞	12	12⅛	-1⅛
29	13⅝	OKC Cp .30e	6	24	26⅞	26	26⅞	-⅛
7⅛	3¼	Oila Ind	4	23	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
42¼	16¼	OnalCp .20e	6	9	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+¼
90¼	53¼	OOkep 8.29e	8	2450	82¼	80	80	-2¼
28⅝	5	OpenRd Ind	2	74	5⅛	4⅞	5	
7	2⅞	Originala		2	2⅝	2½	2½	-¼
19⅝	8½	OrioIHo .10h	4	3	11⅛	11	11	
2⅞	1⅞	Ormand Ind	31	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
11½	7⅛	OSullvn .30b	6	11	8⅞	8	8	-⅜
21	8½	Outdr Sprt 1	6	11	8⅞	8½	8½	-⅜
20⅞	13⅛	OverhDr .32	9	4	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
6⅞	4⅞	Overs Secur		1	5	5	5	-⅛
11¼	3⅝	OxfdFst .30r	8	4	5½	5⅛	5½	
8⅞	3⅛	Ozark Airlin	25	31	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	+⅛
		P-Q						
2⅛	⅞	P&F Indust		22	1	1	1	
22⅝	19⅞	PGEApf 1.50		11	20	19⅞	19⅞	-⅛
20	17⅛	PGE pf 1.37		3	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅝	15⅛	PGESpf 1.25		23	16⅞	16	16⅛	-⅜
17⅝	15⅛	PGRd pf1.25		9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
16	13⅝	PG 4.5pf.12		2	15	15	15	
28⅛	25⅝	PG 8.1pf2.04		20	26½	26½	26½	
30⅞	27⅞	PGE 9pf2.25		3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	-¼
27½	24⅞	PG 7.8pf1.96		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
27⅞	25⅞	PGE 8pf 2		3	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
10⅞	6⅝	P Holdg .34	7	3	8½	8⅜	8½	-⅛
61⅛	56½	PacLt pf4.40		z100	59	58	59	+2¼
61⅞	52	PacL pf4.36		z10	58¼	58¼	58¼	
16¼	13⅛	PNwTel 1.04	9	19	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
68½	61½	Pac PL pf 5		250	64½	64	64½	+1½
19	7⅞	PacSv L .28	4	8	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
20⅞	9⅞	Pall Corp	814	6	17⅞	17	17	-¼
9	3	PalFonl .05b	13	35	3	3	3	
18½	11	PaloM 1.76a	6	22	12	11⅞	11⅞	+¼
2½	1	PalmrMl wt		24	1⅛	1	1	
13⅛	5⅛	Pandl Bradf	16	5	5½	5½	5½	-¼
3⅞	2	Pantasote	19	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	Park Ch .36	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
8	4⅝	Park El .26t	6	10	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
13	4	Parkwy Dis	6	11	4⅝	4½	4½	-⅛
35	19⅛	Parsons .33e	19	4	29	29	29	
6½	2⅛	Pat Fash .24	7	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+¼
21⅞	10⅞	Patagoni Cp	7	11	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	-1
12⅞	6	PatoCQ .28e	8	25	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
16¼	11½	PeasE 1.19e		15	15⅛	14⅞	15	-¼
2	1	PeaseEli wt		9	1⅞	1⅛	1¼	
12⅞	8⅞	Peel Elder	25	10	11⅛	11½	11½	-¼
91⅝	9⅛	PeerTu .20b	15	x1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+¼
4⅞	2⅞	Pemcor Inc	5	30	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	-¼
12⅝	9⅝	PenEng .60b	5	17	11	10	10¼	-⅝
13⅛	11¼	PenRIE 1.10	10	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	-⅛
23	16¼	PennTra .80	6	1	16½	16½	16½	-¼
5	1⅝	Penob Shoe		3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅞	⅛	Pentron Ind	18	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
29⅞	17	PepBoys 1	5	15	17	16	16	-1¼
13⅛	7⅝	PepCom .40	6	8	7⅞	7½	7½	-⅛
7½	4⅝	Perini .20e	4	156	7⅛	5⅞	6⅞	+⅝
9⅞	5	Permaner	15	26	5⅛	5½	5⅝	-⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Pertec Corp	13	14	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
9	3⅞	Phil LD .52r	6	32	8	7⅞	7⅞	
4⅛	2⅛	Phoenix Sil		29	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Pic-r Pay St	8	1	5½	5½	5½	-⅛
9⅞	7	Pioneer Pias	6	42	6⅞	6¼	6¼	-⅜
5½	2⅛	Pioneer Sys	7	26	2½	2½	2½	-⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Pioneer Tex	7	243	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	+1⅛
66½	25	PittDMo 1.20	17	63	61	56	60¼	+4⅛
7⅞	6½	PitWVT .57e	10	7	7	6⅞	7	+¼
45⅞	33⅝	Pittway .40b	15	12	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	-1⅛
21⅞	7½	PizzaCp Am	14	50	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	-⅜
34½	25	PlacD 1.20a	8	1	27⅞	27½	27½	-½
10⅞	3⅞	Plant Ind	818	10	6⅞	6	6	-⅛
36⅛	17⅞	Plantrncs	12	27	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+½
3⅛	1	Plaza Group	9	2	1	1	1	
6⅞	4⅛	PlyGem .23t	4	10	4½	4½	4½	-¼
3⅝	2	Plym Rub A		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅞	1⅛	PNB MR wt		16	2	2	2	
6	2⅞	Pneumo Dy		6	5	5	5	
5⅛	1⅞	Poloron Pd		11	2	1⅞	1⅞	
15	8½	Polychr .45t	6	3	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
9⅞	6	Polymr .45t	8	2400	8	7⅝	7⅝	-½
8⅞	3⅞	Potter Inst		42	84	4	4	-¼
13⅝	6⅛	Prairie Oil	33	13	10½	9⅝	10⅛	+½
5⅝	3	Pratt Rd .25	7	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
11⅛	3	Prel Corp	3	11	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
33⅝	16⅝	PrenHall .84	12	13	22⅞	21⅞	22⅝	-⅛
13⅝	9⅞	PresRIB .88	33	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛
13⅝	3⅝	Presley Cos	3	15	4⅞	4⅛	4	
19⅛	8⅝	Preston .70	7	12	18	17⅛	17⅛	-½
13⅝	6⅛	PrimMt .05e	8	12	6⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
24⅝	15⅛	Proler Intl 1	6	14	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+⅛
25⅞	43	PrpCT 1.83e	6	16	15	14½	15	
14⅞	9⅞	ProvGas .80	6	5	10⅞	10½	10½	-⅛
3⅛	2⅛	PrdRIE .34a	23	6	2⅞	2½	2⅝	-⅛
28	18	PrudBdg .24	9	53	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
7¼	4⅛	PSA Inc wt		8	4⅝	4¼	4½	+⅛
7¼	3⅛	Pulte Hmes	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
10⅞	5⅜	PontaGrd Is	4	68	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
19½	13⅝	Quebcor Inc	13	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
		R						
29⅞	11	Ranchrs Ex	24	60	18⅞	17½	17⅞	-⅜
39⅛	23⅞	RangrO Can	93	24	32	30⅞	30⅞	-½
34⅝	19½	Ransbrg .80	9	4	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	-⅛
6⅝	3⅝	RapdAm wt		27	4⅞	4½	4½	-⅛
7	4⅛	Rath Pack		24	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
7	3⅞	Ray Resrcs	16	48	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
10⅞	6⅞	RaymPr .40	9	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	-¼
16⅞	4⅞	RB Indust	7	30	5⅛	5	5⅛	
5½	3	Reading Ind	10	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
19⅞	15⅛	RealEst 1.48	13	4	18⅞	18½	18½	-⅜
16	12⅞	RltInT 1.60e	12	5	15⅛	15	15⅛	
22⅞	17⅞	Rlt RT 2.21e	8	9	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
28⅞	16⅝	Recrion .8	7	71	28⅞	27⅛	27⅞	-1
3⅞	1	Reeves Telc	9	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
17⅞	7⅞	RefrigTr .12	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
10⅛	7	ReitlFd .8e		49	9⅛	9	9	
57½	47	ReitF pf4.38		4	48	47⅞	47⅞	-⅞
12	9⅝	Rem Ar .80	7	22	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+⅝
5⅝	2⅞	RepHous 16	4	2	3⅛	3	3	
2	9-16	RepMtln wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
51	28⅛	RepNat NY	6	21	29½	29	29	-¾
68⅝	42⅞	ReschCll .08	34	x92	46½	46	46½	-⅛
11⅞	5⅛	Reserve OG	18	106	9⅞	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Resrtsintr A	8	29	2⅛	2	2	-⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Rest Assoc		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅛	2⅝	Rex Nor .14t		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
13⅞	4⅞	Riblet Prod	4	83	6⅞	5⅞	6⅛	+⅜
5½	2¼	Richford In		6	3	2⅞	3	
6½	2	Richton .10e		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅞	4⅞	RicoArg Mn		2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
2⅛	⅞	Riker Maxs		37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-¼
1⅛	½	Riker Mx pf		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20⅞	7⅞	Riley Co	8	30	18	17	18	+1
18⅝	8½	RisdonM .36	5	9	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	-⅝
12⅝	6⅛	RiffFinB .24	13	7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛
15⅞	5½	Robinc Lad	3	28	7	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
39⅞	15⅞	Robintech	14	232	28⅞	26⅛	27⅞	-⅝
6⅛	2⅞	Roblin Ind	3	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
14⅞	9⅛	Rockwy .60a	5	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
3	1	Rockw Nat		28	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
25	15⅞	Rogers Corp	17	8	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	-1
8⅛	2⅞	Roland Intl	3	4	4⅞	4	4	-⅞
13⅛	5⅛	Rollins Intl	8	49	6½	5⅞	6	
6⅛	1⅛	Ronco Teleo		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	1½	Rosenau Br		1	1½	1½	1½	
10⅛	4	Rossmor Cp	4	14	6	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
4⅞	1	Rossmor wt		14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	-¼
38	16⅞	Rowan 14	20	49	37⅛	35⅞	36⅝	+1½
12⅞	4⅝	Rowind Inc		3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	-¼
9⅞	6⅞	Royal Amer	112	4	9	9	9	
3⅞	2½	RoyBus .30e	5	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
6	2⅞	RoyBch Col	6	84	3⅞	3	3	
8⅞	2½	RPS Prod		4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	-⅛
2½	1⅞	RSC Indust	13	26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Ruddick Co	8	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7	5⅛	Rudick pf.56		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-¼
3⅝	1⅛	Rusco Ind	11	14	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	2⅛	Russeks Inc	5	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅝	8½	Russell .40a	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
33⅛	11⅞	Rust Cft .40	6	35	12⅛	12	12⅛	-⅛
29⅞	13½	RyanHo .15e	13	116	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	-1⅛
7⅞	2½	Ryerson Hay	78	5	3⅝	3½	3½	-⅜
		S						
45⅞	27⅝	SabRoy .44b	25	34	44½	43⅞	43⅞	-⅜
6½	2⅞	SafranSy A	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅞	10⅞	StJohnsT .42	4	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅜
8⅞	4⅞	Salem Corp	14	44	7⅞	7	7	-⅛
30⅞	14⅞	Sambo Rest	23	256	20⅞	19	19	-1⅛
14⅛	12⅝	SDie G pf 1		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
48	34⅝	San JW 2.06	8	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	-⅜
5⅞	2½	Sargent Ind		10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Saturn Alrw	4	5	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
17⅛	7⅝	Saundr L .20	5	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
7	3⅛	Savoy Ind		2	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
9⅞	5⅜	Schick Inc	3	22	5⅞	5	5⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Schiller Ind	7	2	2½	2⅛	2⅞	-¼
4⅞	2⅞	Sci Mgt .12e	7	27	3⅞	3⅛	3¼	
15⅞	6⅛	Scient Atlan	12	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
35⅝	11⅛	Scottys .05	16	71	16⅞	15⅛	15⅞	-1⅛
34⅞	14⅞	Scurry Rain	114	39	23⅞	22⅛	22⅞	-½
22	10½	Sea Contain	8	47	15⅞	14⅛	15⅛	+1½
5⅞	2⅞	Sealectr Cp	9	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
2⅛	½	Seaport Cp		4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9⅞	6⅛	SearsInd .44	6	7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
10	4⅞	Season All	5	4	5	5⅛	5⅛	-¼
15⅛	7⅞	SecMl 1.22e	7	28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
2⅞	⅞	SecMl In wt		8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15⅞	5⅛	Sec Plastics	5	10	5½	5⅛	5⅛	-⅜
12⅛	5⅞	Selas Cp .27	7	12	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
3⅛	2⅛	Seligm Asso	5	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
23⅞	8⅞	Semtec .48t	11	22	15	14⅞	15	+½
14⅞	4½	SvcCp1 .02e	6	15	6½	6	6½	-¼
11⅞	5⅞	Servisco .30	4	15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-⅜
6⅞	3	Servo Corp	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅝	8	Servotr .10r	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-¼
8⅝	5⅛	SGL In .10b	5	4	5½	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
24½	9⅝	Shawind .40	6	15	12⅞	12	12	-⅝
13⅛	3⅞	ShaltRes .06	7	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
13⅛	6⅞	ShndCp .71t	4	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
21¼	8	Shnandh Oil	45	20	14⅞	14¼	14½	-½
23	13⅝	Shn O pf1.25		2	20¼	20	20	-⅜
35	12⅝	Sherwd Med	10	11	21⅞	20	20	-1⅝
6⅞	3½	Shopwll .26e		27	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	-⅛
16⅞	11	Showbot .40	5	21	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	-⅜
13	3½	ShulmTr En	11	24	3½	3½	3½	-⅛
14⅞	8⅛	SierrPac .12	3	22	12⅞	12¼	12½	-¼
19½	7⅛	Sierracin Cp	16	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	-⅜
11⅞	7⅞	Sifco In .28a	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Sigma .37t	6	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
18⅞	4⅞	SikesCp .20	10	6	5⅛	5	5	-⅛
4⅛	3	Sim Sch .10e	7	13	3	3	3	
9	4⅞	Simpixl .37t	7	12	6⅛	6	6	-¼
19⅞	11⅞	Simplex Wir	19	8	16½	16⅛	16½	+½
3⅛	1⅞	Sifkin SmRf	8	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	-⅛
17⅛	7½	Sky City .48t	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
4⅞	2⅞	SMD Ind	5	7	2½	2½	2½	
11¼	3	Solitron .06		101	5⅞	5⅜	5½	+⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Sonder Brdc	6	19	10⅝	9½	9⅝	-⅞
11½	6⅞	Sorg Paper	5	7	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+⅜
38½	10⅞	Soundsn .40	6	87	16⅛	15½	16⅛	-⅛
25⅞	18¼	SCEO pf1.56		z200	21⅛	21	21⅛	+¼
105⅛	97⅛	SCE pf7.58		5	102½	102½	102½	
20⅞	18½	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
22¼	16¼	SC 5.2pf 1.30		2	17	17	17	
17	15	SC 4.7pf 1.19		2	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+¼
15⅞	13⅞	SC 4.3pf 1.08		11	15	14⅞	14⅞	
5⅞	3⅞	Sou Real Ut	17	4	5	5	5	
93	46¼	Sou Roy 1.20	48	48	90½	88	90½	+⅝
24½	6	Specity Rest	4	24	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
7⅞	5	Spector Ind	12	18	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	-¼
7⅞	3⅞	Spectro .18	6	4	4	4	4	-⅛
7	3⅞	SpedOP .31t	23	3	3½	3½	3½	
8½	3⅛	Spelzmn Ind	3	13	3¼	3	3⅛	
9⅛	4	Spencer .2t	3	19	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	-¼
14½	7⅞	SSP In .20e	5	19	8⅞	8	8⅛	-⅛
4⅞	2½	Std Containr	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅞	14½	StdCoosaT 1	6	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
5	1½	Std Dredge		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
14⅞	6⅛	StdDredg pf		z50	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
4½	2⅛	Std Metals		12	⅞	3¼	3¼	-⅛
25⅛	7⅞	StdMotA .42	6	13	8	7⅞	8	+¼
3⅞	2	StdPac Corp	4	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅞	18½	Std Prod 1	4	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	-1⅛
28⅛	20⅞	St Shrs 1.63t		1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	-⅛
24	13½	StThom .36a	6	2	18⅛	18	18	-¼
20⅞	12⅞	Stange .20	15	4	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Stardust Inc	8	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅛	8	StarSmk .60	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
10⅛	7	StateSL .20h	4	1	7	7	7	-⅛
24⅞	10⅞	Statham Ins	13	38	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
12⅛	5⅞	Steiber Ind	8	74	7	6⅛	7	+⅛
1⅛	⅛	Stellar Ind		17	⅝	½	⅝	+⅛
31⅞	15⅛	Stepn Ch .28	9	20	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	-1⅛
2⅛	1	Sterl Electr	4	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	1⅞	Sterl Ext .10	6	10	2	2	2	+⅛
5⅛	3	SterlPre .28t	6	19	3⅝	3½	3½	-⅛
15⅞	7	Sterndent	7	54	9⅞	9⅛	9½	-½
7⅞	2⅞	Stevcoknit	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-¼
20⅛	13⅞	StopShop .90	6	14	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	-¼
18⅞	6⅛	STP Cp .60	7	52	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-¼
7	3⅞	Struth Wells	19	19	6½	6¼	6⅞	-⅛
2⅛	1	Summit Org	16	4	1	1	1	-⅛
8⅛	4⅞	SunCityl .25	8	14	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
25	15½	Sun Elec .40	13	15	18⅞	18¼	18½	-⅝
9¼	4⅞	Sunair .12e	6	38	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
8⅞	4⅞	SupFdSv .20	7	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
17½	7½	Sup Surg Mf	8	18	10⅛	10	10	-⅛
9	3⅞	Susquhana		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
2⅞	1	SuirMtg wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
		SW Ind .40	6	5	17	16½	16½	
8⅞	2⅞	Synalloy	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
121¼	46⅛	Syntex .40	36	257	112	108⅛	111⅛	+3
32½	16	Sysco Cp .20	16	3	27½	27	27	-½
8⅞	2½	System Eng		31	2⅞	2½	2½	-⅛
		T						
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13½	5⅛	Techcl Oper	10	4	8	7	8	+1
3	1	Techcl Tape	7	34	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
19⅛	6½	Tchnicolor	6	77	8⅛	8	8	-⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Technitrol	13	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
27⅛	14⅛	Teleflx 1.29t	6	8	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	-¼
5⅛	⅞	Telex Cp wt		315	3⅛	2⅞	3	-¼
5⅛	2½	Tenna Corp		13	3	2⅞	2⅞	-¼
8	3⅛	Tenneco wt		30	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
2⅞	1	Tenney Eng		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Tensor Cp	5	8	3⅞	3¼	3¼	-½
27⅞	13⅞	Teradyn Inc	23	28	22⅞	22½	22½	-½
25⅞	11⅛	TesoroPt wt		189	25⅞	23⅞	24	-⅛
10½	3⅞	TexasInt Co	26	2415	12⅛	9⅞	11⅞	+1⅞
7⅞	3⅞	Texstar	4	9	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
25⅛	10⅞	Textron wt		1	16	16	16	-⅛
14⅞	3	Tidwell .23p	13	6	3	3	3	-⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Tiffany .20	6	7	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Timpte .20e	5	30	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
9⅞	2⅞	Timmus Opt		133	7	6¼	6½	+⅞
28⅞	23¼	TMCM 1.69e		41	24	23⅞	23⅞	-⅜
25⅞	6½	Tokheim .35	12	x17	7	6½	6½	-⅜
11½	3¼	Tolchin Inst	5	8	3½	3½	3½	-⅛
24⅞	7	ToppsG .20e	8	12	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
10	6	TotalPet NA	9	146	7⅛	6⅞	7 3-16	-9-16
20⅞	13½	Total pf.70		2	16½	16¼	16¼	-⅜
8	3	TownCnt .20	6	19	4	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
8⅞	5⅞	Tracor Inc	6	17	6	5½	6	+½
10⅞	4⅞	TranLux .35	20	14	5	5	5	
1⅛	13-16	Trnsair .01e		4	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
26⅞	1⅞	TWA wt		1633	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Treadw .23t	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
9	5	TriStMt .12	6	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
31⅛	2⅞	TubosM .23e	7	24	2½	2½	2½	
9½	2⅛	Tufco Corp	6	19	2	2⅛	2½	-⅛
12½	4½	Turbodyne	27	9	7½	7⅞	7½	
28⅞	18⅞	Turnr C 1.20	6	12	20	19⅞	19⅞	-⅛
13⅛	5⅞	TwinFair In	5	31	7⅛	7	7⅛	+½
14⅞	5⅞	Tyco Labs	9	79	10⅞	10¼	10	
		U						
2⅞	1⅞	UIP Cp .02e	7	87	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
12⅝	7⅞	UnFinl .74t	4	4	8½	8½	8½	-⅜
25⅞	10	UnInvest .60	7	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	-⅛
27½	18⅞	UnaTr 2.38e	9	10	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	-½
7⅛	2	Unam Tr wt		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅜
10	6⅞	UnAirPr .40	5	5	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
4 3-16	2 3-16	Un Asb Inc	7	16	3⅝	3 9-16	3⅝	-1-16
2⅞	1	UnBrand wt		48	1½	1⅛	1⅞	
18⅞	15⅞	UnCosF .39t	9	6	16	15⅞	16	
12⅞	4⅞	Un Dollar St	3	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3	1⅞	Unit Foods	5	17	2	1⅞	1⅞	
1	⅛	UnNatCp wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅛		Un Naf wt n		9	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11	9⅞	Un Nat pf.70		28	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
19⅞	7	UnPDye .60	6	4	7⅛	7	7	
32⅞	25½	USBnT 2.37e	16	7	27⅞	26⅛	26⅛	-1
19⅛	6⅞	US Flit .70e	11	123	11	10⅛	10⅛	-1
21⅛	16⅞	USLsR 1.78e	12	5	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
2⅞	1	USLse R wt		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅞	2	USNat Rsrc	4	37	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	-⅛
10⅞	4⅝	US Radium	6	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
14⅞	6½	US Reductn	4	19	12	11	11⅛	-⅞
14⅞	8⅞	US Rub .54a	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
29½	13½	Unitek Corp	14	1	19	19	19	+¼
31	16½	Unity Buy S	14	4	19⅞	19½	19½	-⅜
11⅞	4⅛	Univ Resrcs		35	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
13⅛	6⅞	Univ Sav .26	5	8	8⅞	8	8	-⅛
8⅛	3½	URS Systms	7	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
13⅞	9⅞	Utah IdS .40	25	11	10	10	10	
8⅞	4	UVInd wt		70	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
		V						
20⅞	7⅞	VallesSt .95t	10	9	8⅞	7⅞	8	-¼
6½	3⅞	Valley Mtal	11	14	4⅞	4	4	-⅜
25⅞	9½	Valmac .60	2	34	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛	-¼
6⅞	3⅞	Valspar .24	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
5	2⅛	ValueLin D		29	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	8	VanDorn .28	6	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
5	2	Varo Inc	7	76	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	-⅜
23	12⅛	Veecolns .24	9	8	17⅛	16½	16½	-⅞
3⅞	1⅞	Verit Indust	5	13	1½	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅛	2⅛	Vernitron	9	21	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
5	1½	Vertipli Inc	30	4	1	1½	1½	
10⅛	4	Vesely Co	10	12	4⅞	4	4	-⅛
5⅛	1	Viewlex		14	1	1⅞	1½	
14⅞	6⅛	Viking Genl	3	8	7⅛	7	7	-⅛
9⅞	3⅞	Vikoa Inc	30	36	3½	3⅞	3½	
17⅞	4	Vintage Ent	4	7	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	-⅜
8⅛	5	VLN Corp	6	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅞	9⅞	Voplex .68	5	7	11	10⅞	10⅞	-1⅛
7	3⅞	Vulr Cp .10	15	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
5⅞	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	7	23	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
		W						
8⅛	4⅛	WabMag .10	9	16	6½	6¼	6¼	-⅛
17⅞	6⅞	Wacknht .28	8	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
5⅛	2⅞	WadlEq .10e	8	16	3	3	3	
18⅛	10⅞	WamrEl .48	5	5	11⅞	11	11	-½
2⅛	⅞	WardFds wt		10	1	1	1	
14	3⅞	WarC pfC.05		85	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	
37	18⅞	WasPstB .40	7	9	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	-½
16	12⅞	WashRI 1.20	15	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	-⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Wald Tu Am	11	16	3⅛	3	3⅛	-⅛
22⅛	8⅞	WestChP .72	13	x1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	-⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Westats Pit		54	2½	2⅛	2½	+⅛
2⅞	1	Westby Fsh		4	1	1	1	
8	4	Westn Decal	26	13	7⅛	7 9-16	7 9-16	-3-16
20⅞	12⅛	Westn Finl	4	16	14	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
2⅞	⅞	Westn Orbis		17	15-16	⅞	15-16	
5	1⅛	WstPac I wt		20	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
15⅞	4⅞	Westran Ind	16	74	10⅞	10	10⅞	+⅞
1⅛	6⅞	Whitaker .34	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
4⅞	2½	Whitehal Cp	6	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
19⅞	16⅛	Whiting 1.20	9	3	17½	17½	17½	
2⅞	⅞	Whitakr wt		16	15-16	15-16	15-16	
4⅞	2⅞	Willcx Gibb	5	19	3½	3¼	3¼	
16⅞	7⅞	Wmbous .20	6	14	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
7⅛	3⅞	WilshrO .20t	20	142	7	6⅞	7	+¼
12⅞	7⅞	WilsonCo .80	6	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5⅛	3	WilsonBr .30	6	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10⅞	7¼	Winkimn .40	4	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
7⅞	3¼	Winston Mil	4	7	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
16	3⅞	WolfHB .24	5	18	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
22	7½	Wood In .72t	9	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
13	3⅛	Woodmoor	3	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
12⅞	6⅞	Worces Cont	6	18	10⅛	9⅞	10	-⅛
12⅞	8⅞	Work Wr .60	4	25	9	8⅞	9	
16⅞	5⅞	Weather Cp	39	34	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	-⅜
1⅞	13-16	Wright Bar		100	1	15-16	1	
10⅛	2⅞	WTC Air .10	6	20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
40⅞	13	WUI In .20e	9	28	18⅞	18	18	-¾
6⅞	2⅞	Wyle Labs	8	58	4	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
29⅞	8	Wynn Intl	5	59	11	10	10⅞	+⅞
14⅛	9⅞	WymBan .44	9	156	11⅛	11	11	
5⅞	2⅞	Wyomising	18	26	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
		Y						
25	11⅞	Yates Ind	10	382	20¼	19⅛	19⅞	-⅜
		Z						
5½	3½	Zero Mfg	7	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8½	3⅞	ZimHdm .24	12	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	-⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Zion Foods		2	1½	1½	1½	-⅛



let's meet in Moscow

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All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$150,000,000

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November 13, 1973.

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B.C.

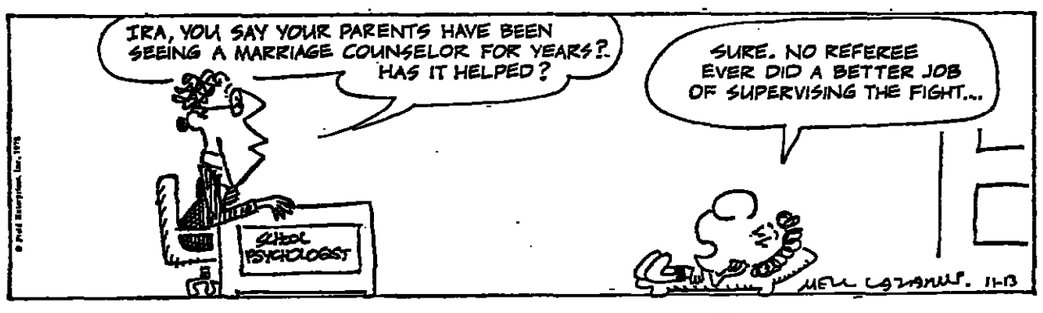


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BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



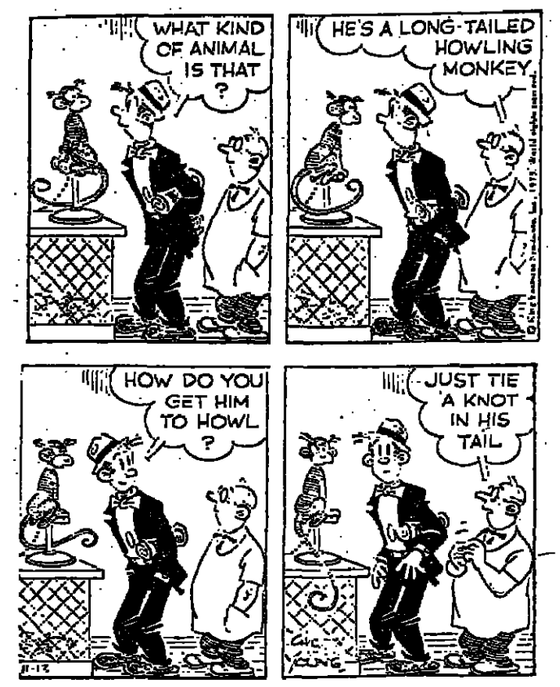
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The American representatives in the 1974 world bridge championships will be the Aces. The team will compete in Europe next May against Italy, France and teams from South America and the Far East.

But the Aces had some tough competition in the American playoffs in Milwaukee last week and on the diagramed deal saw their winning margin substantially reduced. The Aces were sitting East-West.

When an opening bid is doubled and redoubled, the fourth player is normally poverty stricken. In this case, however, South found himself to his surprise the possessor of 11 high-card points and a substantial five-card suit. He may have suspected that one of his opponents was bluffing, but the truth simply was that all the three other players were slightly short of the normal point count shown by their actions.

South believed his partner. To everyone's surprise, he jumped to three no-trump, a once-in-a-lifetime-bid in such circumstances. East doubled on general principles and South stood his ground.

West now had to make a crucial opening lead, and made the pedestrian choice of the heart ten. South won gratefully with the heart king and cashed the diamond ace and four club winners ending in dummy. He then made the winning guess by finessing in diamonds, emerging with 10 tricks and a score of 950 points.

West should perhaps have reasoned that South's bid was very likely to be based on the heart king and a long minor suit. On this analysis, there was a lot to recommend the lead of the spade ace in the hope of finding a road to partner's hand for a heart lead through the hypothetical kind. This play would have received a signal from East, and South would have lost the first 11 tricks, losing 2,000 points.

NORTH
♠ Q 9 4
♡ 4 2
◇ J 7 4 2
♣ A K Q 2

WEST (D)
♠ A 10 2
♡ A J 10 9 7 3
◇ 3
♣ 8 6 5

EAST
♠ K J 7 5 3
♡ Q 6 5
◇ Q 8 6
♣ 7 3

SOUTH
♠ 8 6
♡ K 8
◇ A K 10 9 5
♣ J 10 9 4

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

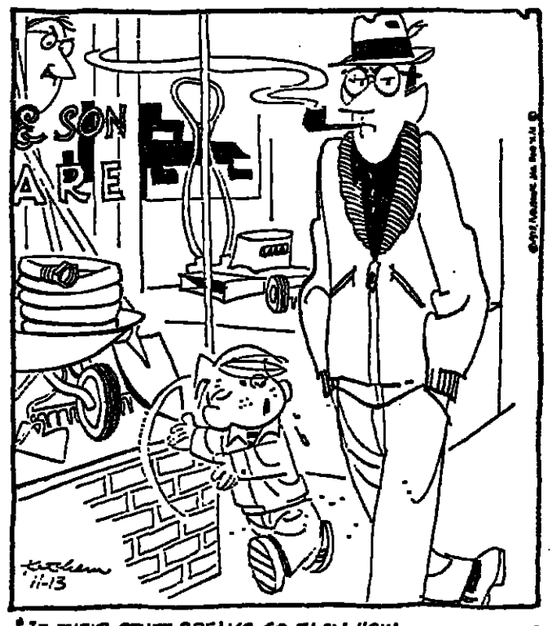
West	North	East	South
1 ♡	Dbl.	Redbl.	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

G	A	S	P	■	T	U	L	S	A	■	P	O	O	R
A	N	O	A	■	O	R	E	A	D	■	S	U	L	U
B	E	T	W	E	E	N	T	W	O	F	I	R	E	S
S	T	O	N	Y	■	■	S	E	R	E	■	S	O	T
■	■	■	E	E	L	S	■	R	E	E	L	■	■	■
■	■	P	R	E	L	A	T	E	■	S	L	E	E	T	S
A	R	E	■	E	T	O	N	S	■	■	A	L	O	V	E
G	O	E	S	T	H	R	O	U	G	H	F	I	R	E
A	N	S	A	■	■	E	R	N	I	E	■	O	S	S
S	E	E	■	S	A	W	■	M	U	L	A	T	T	O
■	■	■	S	L	A	B	■	P	A	R	U	■	■	■
S	A	Y	■	A	G	U	E	■	■	T	R	A	I	L
P	L	A	Y	I	N	G	W	I	T	H	F	I	R	E
E	M	M	A	■	E	L	E	M	I	■	E	D	I	E
T	A	S	K	■	R	E	S	I	N	■	D	E	S	K

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IF THEIR STUFF BREAKS SO EASY, HOW COME THEY CALL IT 'HARDWARE'?"

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MAWPS

NATEC

YENICT

SHEERA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) - ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: COLON VIPER FIXING IMPUTE

Answers: *Makes you feel put out*—AN EVICTION

BOOKS

THE WIND SHIFTING WEST

By Shirley Ann Grau. Knopf. 247 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN her second collection of short stories, Shirley Ann Grau shows an impressive range: Her stories stretch from fairly good to pretty bad. She is very much a Southern writer, with many of the virtues and flaws this description implies. Southern fiction, for example, seems to have a soft spot for the freaky, the sort of thing Tennessee Williams is famous for: ladies who are spiritually on their last legs, who "imagine" things, who look as if they've been tenderly brought down from the attic, and are given to talking to themselves in a rather "dicty" way. Hot nights, moss hanging from the trees, the heavy scent of magnolias, snakes in the hollows, a nostalgia for feudal living, an elocution that encourages bombast —all this may have influenced the Southern style of writing. And a history of intimate domestic contact with black people may have encouraged the development of a sort of white voodoo, which is the Southern writer's equivalent of the Absurd.

Faulkner and Flannery O'Connor were good enough to salvage something out of this tattered anachronism—at least in their best work. Less talented authors tend to fall into the bayou or swamp, into inscrutable wisdom of the South. All too often in fiction, the South seems to be looking back. "Immemorial" was Faulkner's favorite word, and characters in Southern books are always gazing off into the pathos of distance and remembering. People grew older by hungering for what they have left behind. The cornfields are always ripe for picking. Every night you can hear the dying cry of the field mouse as the owl swoops down. The stars are invariably crossed.

In their favor, Southern writers have an environment that might still be called heterogeneous. They have a sense of tradition that is useful as a contrapuntal line. If their language is sometimes debased, the corruption is of their own making—not "the media's." They believe in mystery, in refreshing contrast to the quiz-kid omniscience of too many Northern writers.

Of the 18 histories in "The Wind Shifting West," the best and the worst are those which are most typically Southern. "Stanley," the last and longest story, shows us a 46-year-old black butler watching a rich white man almost twice his age reminisce in his wheel chair. The old man sits in a greenhouse especially built for him—to keep from drying up?—and the huge cage of tropical birds beside his chair is constantly replenished, as if to deny such a thing as death. The old man has had a colorful life—one of his last remarks is about the condors of San Ysedro—but the butler already feels that his own is over. His experience has not rejuvenated him. All he looks forward to is going *back* to the town where he was born to sit on the porch and recall his childhood, the only part of his life worth looking back on.

"Homecoming" is a bitter blow at Southern sentimentality and love of ritual. A girl is notified that a boy who gave her his before going to Vietnam—s she hardly knew—has been in action. Her mother, wh all too coincidentally lost husband in another war, the occasion as a widowing daughter and invites her f to a "wake." The girl is by her loveless bereavement her last words to the m of the boy are almost an cipation proclamation for S ern writing: "'Good-by,' she in a very light whisper. poor bastard.'"

In "The Thieves," an agin waits for her lover to pr to her. One night, his siveness so annoys her tha helps a thief, who was t by the police in her back to escape. This is her reb against the convention an "safety" of marriage. Whe lover does propose, it is too She has already seen beyond into an unfillable void, answers with "Go away, boy."

"Beach Party" is a very story about a good-looking w of 40 who is seduced on brother-in-law's boat as th to pick up her husband, wh foolishly—symbolically?—spl ed his mast in showing Though it begins promis enough, the story settles for deftness and an imposed simism. After making love woman says "... that's there's left... some weed o anchor and some salt drie our skin." The brother-i replies with. "There isn't much left, when it's done," the reader wonders why. Why isn't there much left? in fact, after a moment's r tion, anyone can see that truth of the story has been short for the price of nea so the author can quit whil thinks she's ahead.

"Last Gas Station" is backwoods Beckett. A f that runs a gas station pro sively diminishes by dese traffic mysteriously incre abandoned cars clutter the side, and so on. "Pillow of St is a broken-English sla against Creoles, a folk ope which a pregnant daughter h heavy seas to reach her father's bedside so "he can once he knows that she has" with one to take his place."

There are a few more stories and a few inconsequ vignettes, snapshots that develop well: like one of a teen-ager absorbing the de a skindiver at a beach party about the same degree of di fort and understanding that might feel if she swallowe chewing gum.

Miss Grau has sharpened tools, but they cut too through her characters. formal preoccupations some have the effect of cramping style, of keeping them from fully themselves. "The Shifting West" would be a interesting book if they all through the plotted traject of her stories to the incalcu reaches we sense in them.

Mr. Broyard is a New Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

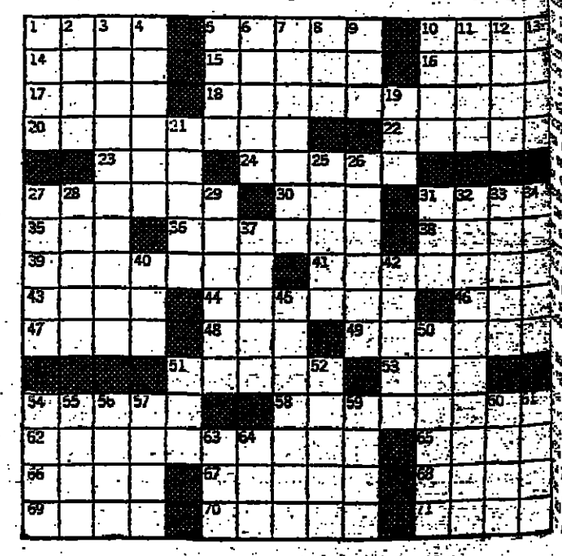
By Will W.

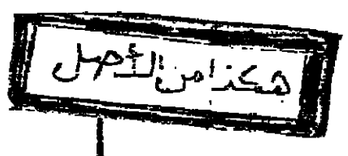
ACROSS

1 Pear
5 African port
10 David or Kilmer
14 Whale
15 —— branch
16 Woodwind
17 Shopping place
18 Man of the children's hour
20 Formal wear
22 Soil deposit
23 Greek letter
24 Severe
27 Stalking animal
30 African people
31 Brief try
35 Roman bronze
36 Malice
38 Volcano goddess
39 Fastens again
41 Marsh vapors
43 Like the boat to China
44 Constricts
46 Bakery item
47 Donkey: Ger.
48 Motorists' org.
49 Compliance
51 Kind of throat
53 Rabbit's pride
54 Japanese porcelain
58 Certain string
62 Out of the ordinary
65 Once more
66 "How —— the little busy bee . . ."
67 Hog breed
68 Part of a square mile
69 Responsibility
70 Table: Lat.
71 N. Y. team

DOWN

1 Cherry or stink
2 Type of exam
3 Sycophant
4 Like some tunes
5 Stupid one
6 Man's name
7 Kind of energy
8 Batter's record: Abbr.
9 Arbiter, for short
10 State: Abbr.
11 Fit
12 Rural pounds
13 Beaches
19 Large animal
21 Bleaching vats
25 Large snake
26 Genus of cress
27 Dissect
28 Staggers
29 —— the door (knocks)
31 Navy police: Abbr.
32 Carry Nation's cause
33 Actor Delon
34 Harass
37 Spectral type
40 Piercing tool
42 Ledger entry
45 Scottish palm
50 Low bow
51 Family membe
52 Marco and wo
54 ——European
55 Gaze dreamily
56 Northern islan
57 Cheers
59 Suffix in zoolo
60 Document: Ab
61 Sheep
63 Navy V.I.P.
64 —— the day





هكذا من الأصل

Russia Rejects Bid, Is Ousted From World Soccer

From Wire Dispatches

ICH, Nov. 12.—The Soviet Union has excluded lf from the World Cup, the International ll Federation said here today, by rejecting t compromise to play its scheduled match Chile outside Santiago, but within the 's borders.

world federation revealed that, in secret s Friday, Chile had agreed to shift the site Nov. 21 match from Santiago to another city, but that the Russians refused the l in a telegram that said: "Match in Chile ssible."

refore," the federation said, "the Soviet has excluded itself from the competition hile qualifies for the final tournament of 4 FIFA World Cup."

Russians first refused to play the Chile n Santiago's national stadium, where thousf leftists were imprisoned after the Sept. 11 coup that overthrew President Salvador 's government. More than 1,000 were still being detained in the stadium when an FIFA commission visited Santiago last month and ruled that conditions were suitable for the match. The number of prisoners there has since been reduced, reportedly to about 500.

Telephoned Friday

FIFA said that it contacted the president of the Chilean federation by telephone on Friday to find out if Chile would play the match against Russia outside of Santiago.

He "agreed with the proposal to play in another Chilean city," FIFA said.

The Soviet federation is not only now out of the cup but, in accordance with the rules, also faces further penalties.

Article Six states: "An association withdrawing after the opening date of the qualifying competition shall be liable to a fine of Swiss francs 5,000 ($1,066) in addition to the forfeit of the entry fee."

The Soviet and Chilean teams drew, 0-0, in the first leg of their playoff in Moscow on Sept. 26. The winner on aggregate, after the second leg, was to qualify for next year's finals in West Germany.

But the Soviet federation requested that the match be played in a neutral country because the National Stadium in Santiago had been "turned into a concentration camp" by the military regime.

Other Possibilities

The elimination may have other repercussions. Although East European federations, in initial reactions, have flatly denied the possibility of a solidarity withdrawal, articles in the Soviet press have indicated that Moscow would favor a general boycott of the World Cup finals next June and July.

East Germany and Poland already have qualified for the final round and Bulgaria is likely to qualify. But, FIFA officials said, they do not believe that these countries would withdraw, if only because of public opinion.

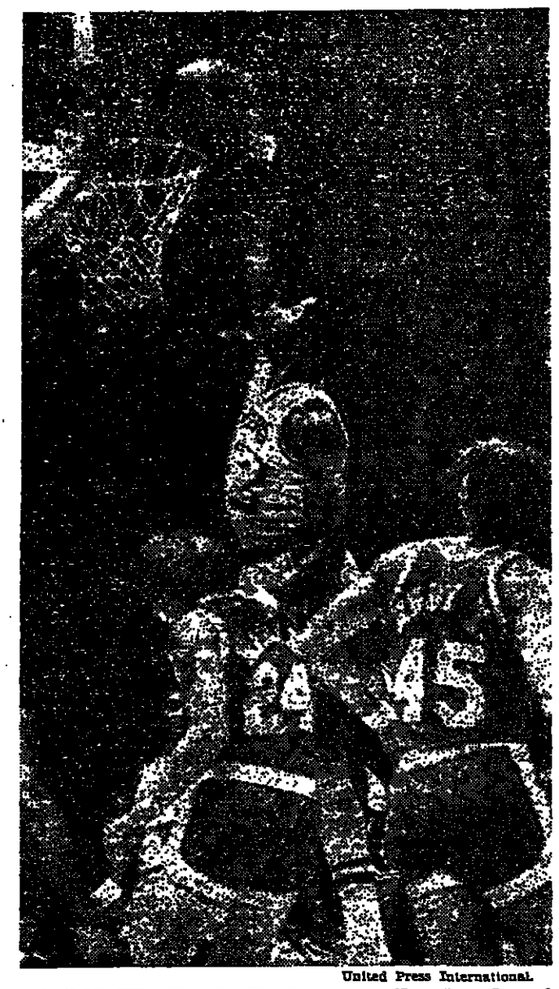
They would be through to the final tournament for the first time and it would take a lot of explaining to convince their fans that withdrawal was necessary, the officials said.

In Moscow, Soviet sports officials declined to comment on the ruling by FIFA. A spokesman for the Soviet Soccer Federation directed reporters to the State Committee for Sport, a semi-ministerial body, where a woman said that no statement would be made until FIFA itself informed the Soviet authorities of the decision.

Termed 'Cynical'

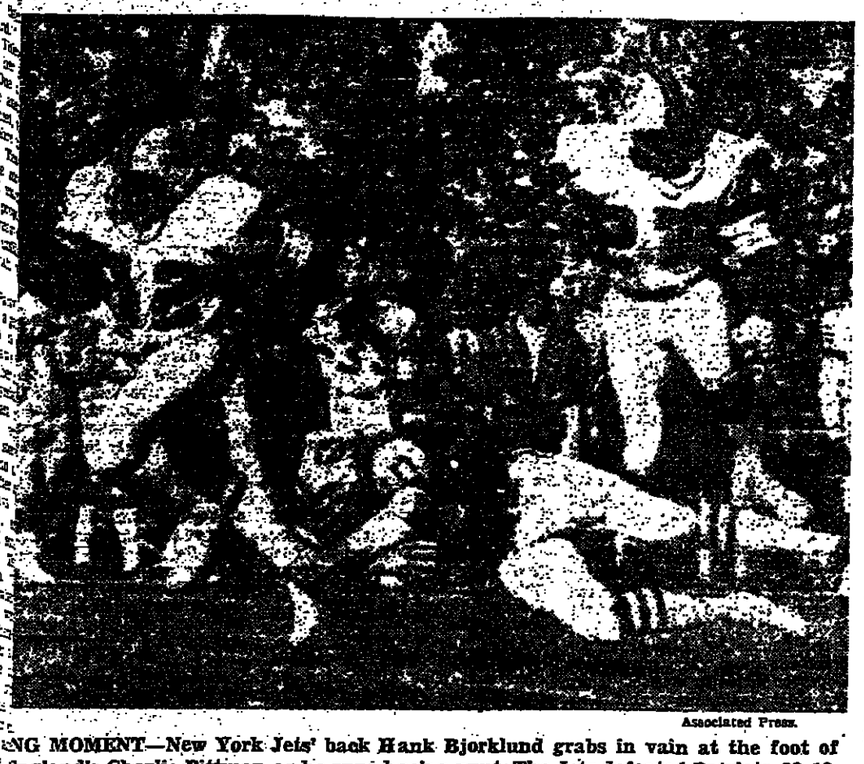
Meanwhile, the daily newspaper Soviet Sport devoted almost half of a page to reports of support for the Soviet stand from East European and some Western organizations and newspapers. A headline over the page said that FIFA's insistence that the match be played in Chile was "cynical."

In Bonn, Hermann Joch, director of the West German organizing committee, told reporters: "We are not happy at this decision. We regret this move. We want a World Cup based on sport, not on politics."



United Press International.

MOVING UP—Connie Hawkins uses the shoulder of Houston's Ed Batogowski for leverage as he scores his first basket recently as member of Los Angeles Lakers.



Associated Press.

NG MOMENT—New York Jets' back Hank Bjorklund grabs in vain at the foot of ngland's Charlie Pittman as he runs back a punt. The Jets defeated Patriots, 33-13.

With NFL Steelers' Help

Raiders Defeat Themselves

By Leonard Koppett

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 12 (NYT). — Both defenses were dominant yesterday on a soggy field, but the Oakland Raiders' offense threw a series of spectacular mistakes into the balance and helped the Pittsburgh Steelers to a 17-9 victory in a meeting between division leaders in the American Football Conference.

Because Ken Stabler, Oakland's starting quarterback, had to leave the game with a strained knee on the second play of the second period, the Oakland attack returned to the hands of Daryle Lamonica, who had been replaced by Stabler after two early-season defeats.

What followed was sheer nightmare for an 11-year pro, and for those involved with his fortunes. Among other things, he was sacked five times, intercepted four times and penalized twice for intentionally grounding the ball. And three times as he knelt to hold the ball for a George Blanda kick attempt, Dave Dalby's snap from center sailed past him.

In addition, Charlie Smith fumbled the ball away on the Oakland 6-yard line in the third quarter, giving the Steelers a point-blank shot at a touchdown (scored by Franco Harris) that made the score 14-3. And throughout the game, the 95 yards the Raiders got in penalties also nullified 78 yards those plays gained, plus two downs and one possession.

And even after all that, the Raiders found themselves with a chance to pull it out after a four-play, 80-yard strike by Lamonica made the score 17-9 with 5:03 to play.

At that point, the wild snap on the extra-point try eliminated any chance of a 17-17 tie, for which there was plenty of time. But when the Raiders got the ball again by blocking a field goal attempt on their 37 with 2:53 to play, the possibilities of a quick touchdown, onside kick and winning field goal were not out of the question.

Sure enough, Lamonica moved his club to the Pittsburgh 16, with 1:28 to play and enough time-outs left. But here things stalled, despite three holding and pass-interference penalties that nullified two Pittsburgh interceptions. With 48 seconds left, fourth and 10 on the 11-yard line, the Raiders decided to take the field goal and try for the touchdown after an onside kick.

This time, though, the snap bounced off Lamonica's hands and the last hope faded.

Broncos 30, Chargers 19

At Denver, veteran quarterback Charley Johnson threw two second-half touchdowns as the Broncos rallied to beat San Diego, 30-19.

Johnson hit wide receiver Gene Washington with a 19-yard touchdown pass midway through the third period and tight end Riley Odoms with a 14-yard scoring toss in the fourth quarter. Denver scored in the first quarter on a 39-yard field goal by Jim Turner and an 11-yard run by Floyd Little, who wound up with 109 yards.

Rams 29, Saints 7

At Los Angeles, John Hadl connected on an 18-yard scoring pass to second-year back Lawrence McCutcheon and David Ray booted three field goals as the Rams rebounded from two straight losses to manhandle New Orleans, 29-7.

The Rams, whose victory kept them a game in front of the Atlanta Falcons in the NFC West, broke a 16-7 game open by scoring all three times they had the ball in the third quarter.

Chiefs Meeting Bears

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12 (UPI).—Two sinking ships, temporarily rectified last week, collide tonight when the Kansas City Chiefs host the Chicago Bears in Arrowhead Stadium.

The Chiefs, 4-3-1, won one of four straight road games when they beat the San Diego Chargers, 19-0, last week. The Bears, 3-4, were 1-4 before consecutive victories over Houston and Green Bay.

Bobby Douglass will quarterback Chicago. He scored four touchdowns in the 31-17 victory over the Packers.

With Len Dawson sidelined with a foot injury, the Chiefs turned to Mike Livingston last week. The six-year pro from SMU completed 10 of 19 passes, including a 39-yard scoring strike to Morris Stroud. Livingston will make his second start tonight with Pete Bathard playing backup. Besides Dawson, split end Robert West is out of action and offensive tackle Jim Tyrer, offensive guard Ed Budde and wide receiver Otis Taylor are doubtful participants. The Bears have no injuries.

NHL Results

Sunday's Games

New York Islanders 5, New York Rangers 2 (Fairbairn, Rousseau, Park, Gilbert 2; Harris, Hudson).

Chicago 3, Los Angeles 0 (Hull, Mikita, D. Rota).

Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 3 (Clarke, Barber, MacLeish, Saleski; Demarco, Kelly, Plante).

Boston 4, Vancouver 2 (Orr, Savard, Esposito, Edestrand; Guevremont, Schmautz).

Detroit 5, Toronto 4 (Charron 3, Libett 2; Ullman 2, Ellis, McKenny).

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

Minnesota 6, Cleveland 4 (MacMillan, Heatley, R. Walton, Morrison 2, Hampton; Pinder, Krake, Shymr, Buchanan).

Winnipeg 6, Los Angeles 2 (Hull, Johnson 2, Snell, Spring, Pratt; Crashley, Tardif).

Quebec 3, New England 2 (Lacombe, Bernier, Quinton; Webster, Smith).

Edmonton 4, Toronto 2 (Gilmore, Joyal, Harrison, Clime; B. Gibbons, Carlston).

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

San Diego 102, Indiana 101 (Williams 23, Johnson 22; McGinnis 20, Freeman 19).

New York 106, San Antonio 94 (Erving 29, Williamson 15; Jones 21, Netolicky 18).

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

Chicago 116, Seattle 98 (Van Lier 30, Walker 17; Haywood 25, Snyder 16).

Kansas City 102, Cleveland 93 (Walker 27, Komive 18; Carr 27, Wilkens 24).

Milwaukee 110, Capital 91 (Abdul-Jabbar 24, Robertson 26; Hayes 26, Porter 18).

Gilbert Shoots 70 Retaking Lead at World Open Event

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 12 (UPI).—Gibby Gilbert shot a one-under-par 70 yesterday to assume a five-stroke lead at the midway point of the marathon $500,000 World Open Golf Championship.

Allen Miller, who had shared the third-round lead with Gilbert at 210, had costly putting problems under a bright sun and skied to a five-over 76 that left him five strokes off the pace at 285. Miller blew three putts of three feet or less on the first four holes and bogeyed the 13th and the 14th holes.

Veteran Al Geiberger and PGA tour sophomore Tom Watson both shot three-under-par 68s, the best rounds of the day, to share second place with 285. Geiberger finished his round with three consecutive birdies including a 70-foot chip on the final hole.

Bob Menne, with a 70, Bobby Mitchell with a 72 and Jerry Heard with a 74 were bunched at 287, seven strokes off the pace, and, at 289, were Mike McCullough following with a 71 and Miller Barber with a 74.

Under the unique format of this eight-round tournament, the surviving 70 low scorers take two days off before renewing their duel with the No. 2 course of the Pinehurst Country Club for another four rounds Wednesday through Saturday. When the last putt is sunk, the winner will receive $100,000.

Among those grouped at 290 were Billy Casper, Homero Blancas, Gay Brewer, Rick Rhoads and Larry Thompson, and another stroke back were Jim Jamieson and Tom Kite. Lanny Wadkins, a local favorite, was at 292 with Chi Chi Rodriguez, Tommy Aaron and Lon Hinkle.

South African Gary Player, one of the pre-tournament favorites, lost ground with a 75 that left him at 293. Arnold Palmer also had a 75 for 295. The cut was made at 298, 14 strokes over par.

SCORING LEADERS

Gibby Gilbert	62-74-74-70-280
Al Geiberger	73-72-72-68-285
Tom Watson	74-74-69-68-285
Allen Miller	67-71-72-76-286
Jerry Heard	72-70-71-74-287
Bobby Mitchell	73-73-70-72-287
Bob Menne	73-73-71-70-287
Miller Barber	68-74-73-74-289
Mike McCullough	69-77-72-71-289
Leonard Thompson	73-71-74-72-290
Homero Blancas	70-72-75-73-290
Rick Rhoads	70-72-74-74-290
Billy Casper	76-69-73-72-290

The Worthy Homer Sometimes Nods'

By Red Smith

'No one will ever see anyone hit over 714 home runs.'—Grantland Rice, 1954

YORK, Nov. 12 (NYT).—shrewish insistence, the of a great man keep crowdck into mind, demanding printed. It does no good to that they do not seem to nfortably in a sports page accounts of children's

nall voice insists that the r was a fine wrestler as s a wise man, and wrestling port, isn't it? So all right, the man said was:

lle the people retain their and vigilance, no admin-n, by any extreme of wick- or folly, can very seriously the government in the space of four years." The st who said it was named and the occasion was his augural address, March 4,

we turn to the words of r great and wise man, and Rice. As a reward for clean, doing good works hinking pure thoughts, a has sent along a column many that appeared in the York Daily Mirror in April 4. If is mere coincidence he piece was published on ools' Day. With the teams ir way home from training Granny posed the ques- What is the top achieve- in baseball? He suggested llowing:

Ty Cobb's batting 367 for rs.

Babe Ruth's 60 home runs year.

Babe's 714 homers in a life-

Lou Gehrig's 2,130 con- ve games.

Cobb's leading the AL 11 12 years. [Actually, it was of 13.]

Cobb's making over 4,000

Cy Young's winning 511

Walter Johnson's winning 00 games with Washington, club.

Rogers Hornsby's hitting or four consecutive seasons, ng in 1922—.401, .384, .424 403."

ther then nor now would be many to dispute y's contention that these the top performances the had known, but some of observations that followed encounter resistance today. ere isn't much chance that f them will be cracked this ," Granny wrote in 1954. e is less chance that any en will be broken in your e. The only record that be broken is Ruth's 60 runs, made in 1927. That 27 years ago and, while it been approached by Hank berg and Jimmy Foxx, each 58, it has never been equal- There is no argument about ther performances. Not the est.

rtainly no one now on this planet will ever see another r average .367 for 24 years. one will ever see anyone hit 714 home runs. Who again play 2,130 games? Who will lead his league in 11 of 12 ? What pitcher will ever 1 win 511 games? Who will age over 400 for four years row?

League when the Braves bought him for $10,000 in 1952.

Still, a man would have needed psychic powers to say that spring: "This rookie from the Sally League will have at least 20 years in the majors and, when he is 40, he will hit his 715th home run."

As for the other records that Granny considered unbreakable, he will not be proved wrong in the foreseeable future. As the game is played today, and especially as it is managed, years go by without a single player appearing in every game on the schedule. Gehrig appeared in every one through 14 seasons in a row. And as for Cy Young's 511 victories, in the last 39 years baseball has had one 30-game winner. Denny McLain hit that figure once. If he had done it 15 years in a row with never an off season when he won only 29, he would have 450 victories. He could tie Cy Young by winning 61 the next year.

"There is almost no element of chance in any of these matters."

Almost no element of chance, Granny said. And he was the man who also said, with deep feeling after deep thought, that there was a certain element of chance in betting on the horses. Oh well, Horace tells us that even the worthy Homer sometimes nods. Could Lincoln, too, have been mistaken?

Granny's failure to foresee Roger Maris and Henry Aaron 19 years ago was no mark against his prescience, for their existence on this earth was a fairly well kept secret at the time. That is, it was a secret in the case of Maris, then a 19-year-old outfielder with Keokuk of the Three-I League. Maris didn't pull on major league flannels until three years after Granny's death, and it was five years after that when he hit 61 home runs.

If Granny visited the Braves' camp in Bradenton, Fla., in 1954 he probably noticed Aaron, because Henry was the 20-year-old infielder who was filling in for Bobby Thomson in the Milwaukee outfield. Thomson had made headlines by breaking an ankle in an exhibition game six weeks after being traded to Milwaukee by the New York Giants, and the accident directed attention to his young replacement. Visitors were told how this kid had been batting .467 for the Indianapolis Clowns of the Negro American

'74 May Be Year of the 'Flying Swede'

LONDON, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Now that the "Flying Scot" has retired, the era of the "Flying Swede" may be at hand.

With world champion Jackie Stewart gone from the scene, next year's grand prix championship motor races are expected to produce a fierce battle among Formula-1 drivers to pick up his mantle, and Sweden's Ronnie Peterson is being tipped as the man capable of taking the 1974 world title.

Last month's decision by Stewart to quit racing at the age of 33, after winning his third world title and chalking up a career record of 27 victories in 99 grand prix races, removed the most successful and highly paid race driver from the sport.

Peterson, at 29, appears ready to make an ambitious challenge to prove that his skill can dominate the racetracks in the manner that the Scot accomplished over the past five years.

The six-foot-tall Swede is hoping to capture the first grand prix world championship for Sweden in the coming season.

Finished Second

The nearest that Peterson has come to snatching the coveted world crown was in 1971, when he finished second to Stewart.

He slumped to seventh in 1972, when he ran into a lot of problems with his car.

This year, Peterson again shot into contention with a victory in the French Grand Prix at the Paul Ricard Circuit near Marseilles in July, and then added the Austrian, Italian and United States Grand Prix titles to finish overall in third place in the world points table.

Peterson, in his first season this year with the John Player Lotus team, seemed to have found the machine and the management capable of bringing him to the top of Formula-1 racing.

Two years ago, Peterson switched his domicile from Sweden to Britain so that he could be near the works which produced his cars.

This close association with the engineers and mechanics who build and tune his cars has paid off in his performance. During 1973, he was considered by experts to be often faster on the track than Stewart.

Peterson says that he will continue to drive for Lotus, "A new car should be ready for me in December and all the problems are expected to be ironed out before the next grand prix season starts," he said.

Noncommittal on Title

"This year I won four big events. I feel that could have improved had my car not developed tiny, niggling faults just at the wrong time. Preparation by the Lotus mechanics was meticulous, but there always seemed to be snags."

On his chances of capturing the world title, the Swedish driver remained modestly noncommittal. "There are a lot of good drivers around at the moment," he said. "I may win. I may lose. You cannot be sure of anything in motor racing."

A question mark not yet finally answered is over Emerson Fittipaldi, the Brazilian who swept to the top in 1972 to capture the world championship from Stewart.

Fittipaldi has not signed a contract with Lotus for 1974, and it looks as though he will switch to Marlboro-McLaren next season.

Peterson, who was Fittipaldi's teammate and joint No. 1 driver for Lotus, said that his personal choice as a teammate would be Tim Schenken, the fast-rising Australian driver who became a close friend of Peterson's in 1972, when they both drove sports cars for Ferrari.

But, almost immediately after Peterson aired his wish, it was announced that the Belgian star Jacky Ickx, twice runner-up in the world championship who recently left Ferrari, had been signed to drive for Lotus next season.

Peterson and Ickx are expected to prove a formidable combination in 1974 and Colin Chapman, the British designer and boss of Lotus, has brought off a considerable coup in signing on what many in car racing circles would regard as about the best duo now competing on the world circuit.

The Swedish driver now appears to have a real chance of completely burying the title of "perpetual number two," which he gained in Sweden during his early career, but which he has largely erased in the last couple of years.

French Find Battle-Stopper

NANTES, France, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—France may have found the perfect answer to violence on the soccer field: a woman referee.

Even the most hardened of soccer's delinquents become demure when the whistle is blown by Nicole Piveteau, France's only female soccer referee.

For six years, Nicole, a 35-year-old mother of three, and only five feet tall, has been making decisions in amateur matches in western France.

"I may be small, but I won't tolerate being treated lightly and even less being insulted," she says.

Soccer-Stars Team Seen Ready to Tour

LONDON, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Soccer impresario Paul Trevillion said today that he had signed up seven of Britain's top stars for a "super squad" which will play seven-a-side Sunday games around Europe.

He said that the players would be named in Copenhagen this week and would have their first game there on Dec. 16.

The Scoreboard

BOXING—At Lyons, Frenchman Jacques Kechichian retained his European junior middleweight boxing title with a decision over Italian Domenico Tiberia.

At San Diego, Howard (K.O.) Smith, the California heavyweight, ended a five-month layoff with an easy 10-round decision over Steve Carter of Oakland.

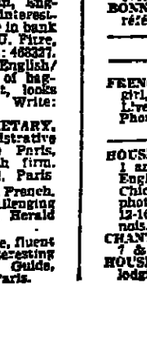
RUGBY—At Cardiff, Wales gave a brilliant display of attacking play to overwhelm the Australian touring team, 24-0.

At Dublin, Ireland avenged its 1970 defeats by Argentina with a 21-9 victory over the South Americans.

At Le Creusot, France, the France "B" team beat West Germany, 21-9.

Everybody loves a winner.

Jim Beam



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(Continued from Back Page)

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FRENCH GIRL, 27, 5 years experience, documentation & P.R. in France, England & Greece, FLUENT ENGLISH
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Art Buchwald

Missing Mandate Case

WASHINGTON.—Last year President Richard Nixon was elected with the largest mandate in American history. You can imagine his surprise last week when he discovered that it had disappeared. The President called his good friend Lt. Columbo of the Los Angeles police force to come to the White House.



Buchwald

"Hi there, Mr. President," Columbo said. "What's been going on?"

"Well, had you seen the newspapers, you would have read that my mandate has disappeared."

"What do you know!" Columbo whistled. "How valuable was it?"

"There was nothing like it in the country. It was 14 carat solid gold. Lieutenant, I'll do anything to get that mandate back, and I mean *anything*."

"Whoa, Mr. President! Let's not lose our cool. Now, when was the last time you or members of your staff saw this mandate?"

* * *

"Well, as you know, I bought it on Nov. 7, 1972, for more than $50 million. I had it right here in the office through May or June of '73. Then suddenly I didn't see it anymore. I thought someone in the White House was having it cleaned and I didn't think anything of it. But now it really does seem to be gone. I'm afraid it may have been stolen."

"Then you don't think you lost it?"

"What are you implying by that?" the President asked coldly.

"Now don't get sore, Mr. President. I have to ask these questions. It's my job."

"Well, you just find my mandate and get it back here right away," the President said.

* * *

A few days later Columbo opened the President's office door. "Oh, excuse me. I hope I'm not intruding."

"Don't you ever knock?" the President remarked.

"I knew I forgot something. My wife always says to me, 'Columbo, why don't you knock before you open a door?'"

"Did you find my mandate?"

Columbo walked over to the window. "It's the funniest thing. I put out an all points bulletin to 50 states and no one has seen your mandate in months. Of course Massachusetts never saw it at all. But the reports from the other 49 states were very discouraging. They said they all had seen it and then suddenly, poof!—it was gone. Let me ask you this. Could Spiro Agnew have taken your mandate when he left the Executive Office Building?"

"Hardly," the President said. "If you had seen the size of that mandate you would have known that no one could get it out by himself."

* * *

"What about this fellow that you fired—Archibald Cox?"

"I've always suspected him of stealing my mandate. He and Richardson and Ruckelshaus could have stolen it while I was at Key Biscayne."

"I doubt it, Mr. President. The way I figure it, whoever stole your mandate did it before October—sometime this summer, like when the Watergate hearings were going on and everyone's attention was diverted. How about Mitchell, Stans, Haldeman and Ehrlichman? Could you see them robbing you of your mandate?"

"Impossible. They were my dearest and closest associates," the President said.

Columbo was walking around the Oval Office. He stooped down by a cut piece of wire. "What's this?"

"That's just a piece of wire. I used to tape everyone who came into my office."

"Where are the tapes now?" Columbo asked.

"In my bedroom, except for two that are missing."

"That's it!" Columbo said. "Whoever stole the two tapes probably stole your mandate."

"No, that can't be it," Nixon said. "The tapes don't exist."

"Are you putting me on?" Columbo asked.

"Sit down, Lieutenant. I know it's going to be hard for you to believe this, but..."

The Trouble With Boston

By Stephen Isaacs

BOSTON (WP).—Cradle of the American revolution. One of the oldest cities in the land. Citadel of Anglo-American high culture and learning. Spawning ground of colorful Irish ethnic politics and flamboyant politicians such as James Michael Curley and Honey Fitz Fitzgerald. The preserve of the Cabots and Lodges.

Boston today, minus sentimentality, is the largest city in New England (pop.: 659,230), a center of America's academic establishment, of modern electronic innovation and manufacturing, of the insurance and banking industries. It is also a city in trouble.

Elma Lewis, a 50-year resident of nearly all-black Roxbury, says that "Boston is now more like the rest of America. It is amazing here, but it's not amazing for America."

Mrs. Lewis's frustration may be an indication of the hostility afoot in Roxbury when she says: "When you start saying Boston's a bad city, hell, America's a bad country. Agnew didn't come from here. Nixon didn't come from here. It's the system. It doesn't work any better here than there. It's the same everywhere."

Differences

But it is not the same everywhere. Boston has ethnic neighborhoods whose rigidity is legendary. It has a per-capita tax burden amassed by no other city. Its per-capita annual household income is lower than any other big city's—thousands of dollars lower.

With a tenacity that has been a hallmark of the American Irish, Boston has hung on by its fingernails to keep "the others" out. In particular, its local politicians have blatantly flaunted their opposition to those "others," have successfully pandered to fears in ways that would probably be shocking in comparable cities in Alabama or Mississippi.

The city election system, installed by "Yankee" reformers years ago to dilute the power of Irish ward bosses, now requires nonpartisan, at-large contests for all city council and school committee (school board) posts. This has translated into the Irish majority's domination of elections and, because elections fall every two years, into incessant fear-baiting political rhetoric.

As a result, says political scientist and State Rep. Barney Frank, "the candidates are desperate for headlines. They can't build any record with a particular district. It's a random lottery in which names are everything. Issues are rarely discussed. The whole system puts a premium on irresponsibility." Rep. Frank has been Mayor Kevin White's liaison with black community groups during Mr. White's first three years in office.

All that Boston means to outsiders—the museums, the music, Beacon Hill—means little or nothing—except for frustrating unattainability—to the real Bostonians, the Irish, Italians, blacks and growing numbers of Puerto Ricans who rub up against one another in this 47-square-mile city.

The real Bostonians are the ones who have to contend with the immense tax loads of a city so institutionalized that more than half of its land is tax-exempt.

Boston's black community, now more than 100,000 strong and 17 percent of the population, grows increasingly frustrated and, it seems to feel, isolated. It is, as Mayor White says, peculiarly apolitical for this most political of cities. And it is, in the main, leaderless. Its principal leader probably has been Mayor White himself, whose steps to bring blacks into government and into a share of the power structure earned him the label of Mayor Black during the last mayoral campaign.

But the nexus of Boston's racial problem lies not so much in the black community as it does among the Irish, who have long made up the majority in Boston but who have always perceived themselves as a weak and frustrated minority. This perception of self is manifested in the tenacious Boston neighborhoods, in the consciousness of territorial imperative—their turf.

When Boston's black population began to increase in the 1950s in places like Roxbury, Jamaica Plain and Mattapan, the Jews of Boston—like those in other cities—mostly picked up and left.

But the Irish have held on, their fears stoked constantly by their political leaders.

"They pit race against race because that gets them votes. It's the most dangerous kind of politics and it permeates the whole structure," says one black leader in Roxbury. And, then, when incidents such as those which occurred here last month arise, the hatred and fear pyramids.

The first incident came Oct. 3 when a white woman in Roxbury, who was carrying a can full of gasoline to a stalled car, was set upon by six or so black youths. They ordered her to douse herself with gasoline, then set her afire.

Two days later came the reports that an old white man fishing in Dorchester Bay, alongside a predominantly black housing project, had been stabbed and stoned to death by a gang of black youths.

Perhaps only in a city as race-minded as Boston could there follow the almost automatic assumption that the murders were racially motivated. A Boston policeman in a saner, more retrospective moment, acknowledged that, yes, the burning victim could have just as easily been black as white.

Another says that the youths probably never intended to kill the woman—that they were more likely trying to scare her, and as young people sometimes do, miscalculated the danger.

Police now wonder if murder of the old man was racially motivated. Three youngsters have been accused of the death and investigation indicates that they may have believed the old man informed on youths involved in another crime, and they may have retaliated to "get a rat."

Police Sgt. Earl A. Bolt, a 26-year veteran of the Boston force, doubts whether any of the crime at the housing project, Columbia Point, is particularly racial. "You've got to understand the uniqueness of Columbia Point," says Sgt. Bolt, who is black. "You have a great number of people isolated in that project, with no economic, educational or housing opportunity. Those kids down there live all their lives exposed to no hope.

"It's a confined kind of place, and perhaps they see no possibility of escape. And there's nobody else to prey on, no matter whether they're black, white or Chinese. They're really desperate down there. Some of those kids go to bed hungry every night and wake up hungry every morning.

"Columbia Point was built during the 1950s, when such public housing projects were standard in America. It was an enormous project, and it was well over a mile from anything else. There was no school, no shopping, it was kind of a land-bound Devil's Island. It wasn't racist, it was just anti-poor," Rep. Frank said.

The complexion of Columbia Point's tenants changed over the years from mostly white to, now, a few elderly whites and perhaps two-thirds black, and several thousands of those blacks—a majority—are young.

Shopping Center

The Irish politicians point scornfully to the shopping center that was built alongside Columbia Point. Now all the stores are abandoned, windows boarded over, parking lots empty, looted and vandalized out of business.

"It's just awful what they did to us," said Louise Day Hicks, the symbol of Irish resistance in Boston. "The project itself is situated in a beautiful setting," she says, "overlooking the bay. But now the firefighters can't go in without police protection, and the taxis won't take people in."

Elma Lewis, who runs the National Center for Afro-American Art, sees hopelessness setting in. "I am convinced," she says, "that young people feel there is no way to operate with this system. They look at the so-called successes in the black community, who can't even get their garbage moved, and they say, 'Who needs that?'

"... If you walk downtown, you'll see hordes of black kids like wolf packs, snatching handbags, terrorizing office workers. And if one of those white policemen sees them, he doesn't ask them why they're not in school. These kids realize nobody cares about them. They're not a part of the system. And, when something happens, everybody gets uptight for 10 minutes. This is a very, very bad time—a very, very serious time."

PEOPLE: *An Interview With The Bride and Groom*

Capt. Mark Phillips, who marries Princess Anne in Westminster Abbey tomorrow, says that he "never thought of her as a princess. She was just the girl I wanted to marry." In an interview with the couple at Buckingham Palace Monday, he said that he had been warned—after a fashion—about his coming royal responsibilities. "Yes, I think she did try to explain." "Of course," Princess Anne put in, "if you have lived in one way all your life you cannot imagine anything different." But she said that a royal life couldn't be much worse than what they had been through at the hands of newsmen during their courtship.

Her bridal gown arrived at the palace Monday. One interviewer asked if it held any surprises, considering it was made by a ready-to-wear firm. "There are no holes in it, if that's what you mean," she said. The interview took place in the princess's private sitting room.

Asked by a correspondent why she had elected to "obey" Phillips in the wedding ceremony, Phillips said, "Firstly, because it is part of the service." "Yes," Princess Anne agreed. "Perhaps I am a very old-fashioned girl."

Phillips added, "'Obey' in the wedding service is not 'obey' in the military sense of the word. One partner says 'obey' and the other says 'worship.' One pays one's money and takes one's choice."

In answer to other questions, Princess Anne said she could "probably manage" to cook a meal for four and doesn't drink because she hates the stuff. "Champagne is my least favorite of all drinks because it gives me an instant hangover. Every now and again you have to have a glass of port or something. People have been forcing drink on me for years, and I genuinely don't like it. I mean, it gets to the stage of being quite irritating."

* * *

A Buckingham Palace spokesman said that a wedding gift for Princess Anne and Phillips had been received in the name of President Nixon, his family and the people of the United States. It is a flared crystal bowl and four gold-cupped candlesticks of Steuben glass. The bowl, 15 inches wide, is supported by four gold eagles.

* * *

Comedian Dick Gregory, who



Dick Gregory
...a new crus[ader]

gave up food two and a [half] years ago—he takes nothing [but] fruit juices—has given up so[me]thing else: nightclubs where a[lco]hol is served. His new cru[sade] is against liquor, which he [says] is ruining youngsters as fa[st as] drugs. From now on, he [will] concentrate on college dates [and] lecture tours. "I refuse to [do] anti-drug ads on radio and [TV]," he told Linda Deutsch of [the] Associated Press, "because I [will] not be part of something [that] puts down reefers and drugs [and] doesn't say anything about [alco]hol. I'm saying they're both [...]"

Gregory, 40, who now [weighs] just over 100 pounds, lives [with] his wife and 10 children [on] a farm in Plymouth [...]. He says he feels healthy [but] usually hungry. He had [planned] to begin eating once the Vie[tnam] war ended, and he did brea[k his] fast for 30 days, but he [is] fasting again because "the [same] mentality exists in the Pen[tagon] today that created Vietna[m...] you can't say you have pea[ce...] nations are killing each o[ther]."

* * *

James A. Lane, 46, ask[ed a] Chicago judge last week to [allow] him to stop paying alimon[y to] his ex-wife, Mary A. Lane. [He] has been paying her $200 a m[onth] since their divorce in August, [...]. Mrs. Lane entered the orde[r of] the Dominican Sisters of [the] Perpetual Rosary in Milwauk[ee a] year ago. The judge has no[t] made a ruling.

—SAMUEL JUSTIC[E]

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